Bóth for the perfect pictùring,
of spe'ch, and Grammar tó:
not læuing-out óld letter, nor
bringing ne'w shápz for mo:
Nor altering the sens of wordz,
nor of sentens the phrás,
but that æch volum, tým tw com,
may be' rædd az it waz:
And by my trauel English trýd,
a perfect ruled tung,
conferabl' in Grammar-art,
with any ruled long.
But if I er in my conceit,
or by wordz geu offens,
wrýt me' the first, pardń the last,
and with me' dw dispens:
For az in phrowz, the wo-man-kýnd
iz tucht, in hard trauel,
when lýf with deth, for maistri striuz,
whær-by she' can not tel,
Whom she' offendz: euń-so my cás,
tw hirz may be' compárd,
that trauel in this weihti worck,
whær-in, if I hau erd,
If lýf dw last, I wil it mend,
and think no shám at-al',
tw be' reformíd (for man may er)

A credit for English.

Craving conference and pardon.

Extreame pains bring forgetfulnes.

The mirrors end.

Error in man without shame, brute as a beast deserueth blame.

THE TABLE.

William Bullokar to the Rædȝ.

AZ in, mirroȝ, men dȯ, behóld
the shápȝ, of thingȝ, not thær,
but tákn̄ from, sȯm sȳbstanc that,
iz thær-ỳntȯ, sett̄ neer:
So I, that wish, my cás, should bé,
weihed, of ách, a-riht,
dezýr ak, with mýnd, tȯ mark,
this mirroȝ, hér in sight.

A wo-man that, hir ỳuth, hath spent,
and frut-ful rác, dȯth cráu,
whær-of, God hath, gen̄ ỳntȯ hir
such aȝ, hir lýk, would hau,
And iz, oftn̄, berævied of
hir tender-lovied ón,
whær-in she ioyd, in ỳuth-ful yérȝ,
foȝ which, she mákth, græt món.
And God, at-length, in elder yérȝ,
dȯth bles, hir womb, with frut,
that she, en-ioyȝ, hiz gratios gift
granted, thȯwh hir, long sut,
She hópeth, that, she shak, hau help,

Mirror is a spectacle mean.

Nature delighteth in her like.

Women cheefly in children, men should in vertue.

Hope helpeth, but hzleth not.

of neihboꝛz, freindz and kin,
in-fardring al, gꝏd lyk, tꝏ heꝛ,
when hir, trauelz, begin.

Pratlors and wantons are vnexpert.

Thowh gigling kit, and wanton kát,
dꝏ litl know, the pain,
that ancient matronz, hau soꝛ-felt,
beꝼoꝛe, they dꝏ attain,

Experience hath iudgement.

Tꝏ know, what iz, the cark, and cár,
foꝛ howshold, and foꝛ dyld,
And matronly, tꝏ yeld som frey,
in hows, in grang, and feld.

The mirrors vse.

Euń-so, sith I, in fóꝛmer yeꝛz,
hau trauelꝺ, with gꝏd mynd,
foꝛ my contry, from tym, tꝏ tym,
az duty, doth al bynd:

My hóp, in elder yeꝛz, at-last,
iz tꝏ receiu-agein,
the frendly comfoꝛt, of gꝏd mynd,
tꝏ ait part, of my pain.

Each-one deserues his hire.

The bæring hoꝛs, the dꝛawing oꝛ,
the toiling as, also,
ar cherished, foꝛ their laboꝛ:
why should not man be tꝏ?

Man is friend and enemie to man.

Sith man, foꝛ manz sák, hoꝛń iz,
nón can, so liu, alón,
that of him-self, can so pꝛouyd,
that he, hath ned, of nón.

Som

Sm hau ón gift, sm an, ꝺther :
sm with the body twyl :
sm with the mýnd ar exercýzd :
and God, appwintth, ædh soyl,
Tw bring-forth, diuersly, their frutz,
in barenst plác, may grow
móst-plenty-ful, of the best frutz,
if God, wil hau it so.
Món should despýz, the giftz of God,
whær-soeuer, he it fýnd :
whw-so, setz-liht, by-bettring thingz,
shewth, him-self yn-kýnd,
Tw him, that táketh painz thær-in,
y'yn-thank-ful, iz tw God,
that iz, the geur of al giftz,
and can, mák gꝺ of bad.
Byt tw returń, tw mirrorz ꝺe :
the trauel, I am in,
may be compáred, tw the tým,
in which, wo-men begin
Tw conceiu dýld, and the ten monthz,
befór, deliuranc com,
iz lýk my cás, rekning ædh month
a yer, within which sum,
Many a pinching, pang I had,
and grep, yntw the reinz,
which I bewzeyd, tw such, az I,

All haue not like gift.

God guideth the good will. Bettering is no battering

The mirrors force.

Ten veeres studie and charge.

thowht, would æz that my painz.

The desolate neuer destitute wholie nor è contra.

I must confes, som frendz I found,
that gaue mè som relef,
with comfortabl' spèch, but yet,
they æd not, al' my gref.

Scorning is a scourging.

No grefiz græter, tho the mynd,
than when, the scorning train
doth gèst, and gyb, at vertuz gift,
and such az do tak pain:

Vn-gratefulnes is grecuous.

Ye, for their good, that dezerù not,
tho hau, so good a thing:
them-selù not abl', tho do lyk,
their mynd, not so bending.

If tærz should fal-down, from myn yiz,
it'wær not, of dyldish mynd,
fich, nærer stepz, of thè scór yèrz,
than fifty, my fèt fynd:

Nor yet, for faintnes, of corag,
fich, wiling mynd mè lædd,
twyc, into forren forz contry,
ynder the ensyn spredd,

Soldior vnder Sir Rich. Wingfeeld in Quéne Maries time.

Seruing two knihtz, riht-worship-ful,
both soldyorz of renown,
riht-skil-ful in, warly affairz,
tho serù in feld, or town:

Vnder Sir Ad. Poinings at new Hauen.

With whom I vzd such diligenc,
that they putt tryst in mè,

mór than in ſom, of elder yérz,
and hiher of degre:

I ſerud alſo, in garizon,
with capten Turnor tw, Vnder capten Turnor in garison.
tw get knowledg, in martial fætz,
the myſter-bwkz can ſhew:

In al which tymz I ſtudied then, A ſtudent in martiall affaires.
ye ſine, az erneſtly,
the ſoldyorz art, az Grammar-rul,
and could say: now for me:

I kredit wær geuin yntw me:
a tol in stór-hows hýdd, Store is no sore.
may seru az wel az other dw,
when thér iz tym and ned.

When tým and leizur gaui me læu, Haukes and hounds a delight in leisure.
or frend did it reqýr,
I did delight in hawk or hound,
mór at my frendz dezýr,

Than al-togeder for plæzur: In husbandry not vnskilfull.
in tilag had I skil,
the yong tw bred, the óld tw fed,
with other thingz not il.

My mýnd waz bent in al my lýf,
tw wish my contryz wæl,
long tým studying the lawz of it, A student in law.
that ciuilly dw dæl,
yntil I saw thzowh colord riht,

gǫd conſcienc bær ſmal ſway,
and ræzń ranged not in rank,
aȝ I had knowń the day.

Yeers, ſtudie and experience.

Thus dæling with men diuerȝ waiȝ,
ſeing the cours go-wzy,
I thowght it coųld, not b'il thowght-of,
if ſom mæn I did try,

The end of his trauell now.

For ſpedi lærńing: that the ſmal
in yerȝ, but in degre,
græter, miht with mor æȝ attain,
the beſt path-way tw ſe:

Whoȝ ned'ȝ not ſuch, nor corag bás,
tw ſtudy, al, for gain,
but tw mezur, both riht and wzong,
a trauel wozth their pain.

This volume a petie-one in reſpect, &c

A Twin this volum iȝ, that hath
a felow of mor fám,
thw ſhal in ſwadling clothȝ ly ſtil,
yntil it tak hiȝ náum,

The princes ſtroke is of moſt force.

From hir moſt-sacred handȝ that ſitȝ,
in royal princly ſæt,
and may commaund, both hih and low,
the ſmal, the mæn, and græt.

Set downe who, & how.

And that the lærńed, now would shew,
I cráu among the reſt,
how many alon, for hiȝ contry,
hath brought the lyk tw-pas:

Both

Bóth for the perfect picturing,
of spèch, and Grammar tó:
not læuing-out óld letter, nor
bringing nèw shápe for mo:
Nor altering the sence of wordz,
nor of sentenc the phrás,
but that ech volum, tým tō com,
may bè rædə az it waz:
And by my trauel English týd,
a perfect rulèd tung,
conferabl in Grammar-art,
with any rulèd long.
But if I er in my conceit,
or by wordz gèu offenc,
wrýt mè the first, pardń the last,
and with mè dō dispenc:
For az in throwz, the wo-man-kýnd
iz tucht, in hard trauel,
when lýf with deth, for maistri striuz,
whær-by shè can not tel,
Whom shè offendz: euń-so my cás,
tō hirz may bè compárd,
that trauel in this weihti wərk,
whær-in, if I hau erd,
If lýf dō last, I wil it mend,
and think no shám at-al,
tō bè reformńd (for man may er)

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etc.

elc, bæſt-lyk to me cal.

Extremitie trieth courage.

The ſoldyor in a hold, beſeged,
with famin ſor-oppreſt,
iz driuin with force, to mak hiz way,
not pyning lyk a bæſt,

Conference, yea with any.

Refuzing not imparlanc with
hiz enemy to haue,
az hiz credit, and contryz welth,
he may with onor ſaue.

Iniuries cauſe warr: peace preſer.

Az war iz an extremity,
that wrongz force doth procure:
ſo pæc (with onor) iz preferd,
befor warly plæzur.

Conclufion with good will, to farder good ſtill.

Your good acceptanc of thæz painz,
wil cauz me to ſet hand,
to-perfecting a Dictionary,
the third ſtrength of this band:
If any good man wil proceed,
thær-in to tak ſom pain,
and that good luk wil ſtretch to qit,
the ſam good wil *agein.

FINIS.

Wm. Bullokarz abbzeuiaţion of hiz Grammar foz englisch extracted out-of hiz Grammar at-larg, foz the ſpedi párcing of englisch ſpech, and the æzier coming tw the knowledg of Grammar foz oţher langagez.

Speech may be diuyded into ón of thæz eight partz: tw wit, { Nown, Pronoun, Verb, } declined

Speech is diuided into eight parts.

{ Participl, Adiverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, Interiection, } undeclined

So, that thér iz no-ón word tw be yttered in our ſpech, but it iz ón of the eiht partz befóz mentioned.

The Nám of any thing that may be ſeen, felt, hærd, oz ynderſtanded iz caled a nown, az a hand, a hows, an yi, God, gudnes, hæring, lærning: and may the æziyer be known, from euery oţher part of ſpech, by ſom-ón of thæz artickz, A, An, oz The, ſett befóz ſuch word, which may comunly be yzed befóz any nown-ſubſtantiu named alon: but if a ſubſtantiu being in ſentenc gouern a nown-adjectiu, the adjectiu iz commynly ſett betwen ſuch artick and ſubſtantiu, their prepoſition being

The name of a thing that may be ſeen, felt, heard, or vnderſtanded is a nown, & æſily perceiued by A, An, or The, ſet before it.

being commonly sett before them all (except som tym for mere sak) as a man of an excellent wit ~~was called to answer~~ (can) in the great hall before all the wyzest officers of the city.

A nown substantiue is a perfect word by it selfe.

A Nown-Substantiu is a perfect word of it-self without any word to be ioined with it: as in the words shewing before what is called a nown.

A nown-adiectiue is not vnderstanded by it selfe, without a substantiue ioined vnto it: which substantiue will answer to the question, who, or what?

A Nown-Adiectiu is a word not perfectly vnderstanded except a nown-substantiu be ioyned with it: which substantiu is known by the answer, who? or what? mad ypon the adiectiu: as, good, blak, hard, grein: who good? God. What blak? pitch. What hard? war. What grein? gras.

A Nown is either of the singular number, or of the plural number.

The singular number speaketh but of on: as, a howz, an yi, the truth. The plural number speaketh of mo than on: as howzez, yiz, truthz. A, an, seruing to the singular. The, seruing to both numberz.

The singular number speaketh but of one. The plural of mo than one.

A, an, vsed appellatiuely in the singular number only except &c.

Her is to be noted, that, A, is som tym vzed with the plural number, being ioined with an adiectiu shewing plural number: as a hynderd bullokz, a thozand shep: or with Collectiuz: as, a dozn spoonz: also we say many a man,

man, many a tym, for many men, and many tymz. A, doth som tym supply the mæning of the prepositionz, in, of, about, vpon or on: and iz som tym in composition with wordz vzed aduerbially, som tym gerundially: The, iz alway vzed demonstratiuly or relatiuly: a, and an, ar vzed appellatiuly.

The, being vsed demonstratiuely or relatiuely in both numbers.

A Nown-Substantiu may be declyned, or at the-læst vzed in fyu Casez: to wit, The Nominatiu, the Accusatiu, the Gainatiu, the Uocatiu, and the Genitiu-proprietary.

A substantiue is declined with fiue cases in both numbers.

Euery Simpl substantiu without any addition to the first náming thær-of may be called the Nominatiu-cas, thowh it be spokn alón by it-self, which being ioined with other wordz in sentenc, gouerneth a verb in number and person, and iz communly sett befor the verb, or syn of hiz tenc, and answereth to the qestion, whw? or what? mád vpon the verb or hiz syn: except a qestion be askd by the verb, or that the verb be the Imparatiu-mod, or that, it, or thér, com befor the verb or hiz syn, or that the nominatiu-cas be sett after the word had, thær it, is to be vnderstanded: and som tym the verb agreeth in number and person with, it, thowh the word folowing the verb answereth to the qestion, whw? or what? az, it iz

The simple word is the nominatiue case set before a verbe, whom it gouerneth in number and person. But asking, commanding, it, or there demonstratiuely vsed, and ~~had~~, hauing, if, vnderstanded, cause the nominatiue to come after his verbe.

not I, it iz thu: it iz we, it iz not they, the negatiu, not, being ak-way sett after the verb, or between the verb and the syn of hiz tenc. In ak thæz exceptionz the nominatiu cás iz sett after the verb, or after the syn of hiz tenc.

The accusatiue case followeth a verbe, participle, preposition, or gerundial.

The Accusatiu-Cás doth generally folow the verb, participl, prepositiõ, or gerundial, and answereth to the qestiõ whom? or what? mád vpon the verb, participl, prepositiõ, or gerundial: and iz som tym vzed absolutly, that iz, not gouerned of any word, when it sheweth, mezur, spac, or tym. But the sám spech being vzed gainatiuly iz caled the Gainatiu-Cás, and being cal'ed or spokn-vnto iz sayed to be the Vocatiu-Cás: az, Yow Jon, Roberd geueth Richard a shert, and Nicolas máketh William a cót. In this sentenc, Jon iz the vocatiu-cás: Roberd and Nicolas be the nominatiu-cás: shert and cót be the accusatiu-cás: Richard and William be the gainatiu-cás, which may be Resolued into the accusatiu-cás by the prepositiõ, To or For: az, Yow Jon, Roberd geueth a shert to Richard, and Nicolas máketh a cót for William. Also it may be caled the gainatiu-cás being vzed in lyk phráz, though in a signification contrary to gain: az, he yák me a bow, spoil-

The gainatiue-case sheweth the gainor, or hiz contrary: resoluable by to, or for.

The vocatiue iz cal'ed or spoken to.

ed

ẹd William a cót, and hurt my father a hors. So, that the fower cáseȝ beforȝ námẹd be of ón voic and figur. And som tym vzẹd neither gainatiuly, nor contrarily: aȝ, he told mẹ the matter, and shelwẹd mẹ hiȝ mynd.

The fower cases aboue be al of one voice and figure.

The gẹnitiu-Proprietary iȝ so cakẹd, bicauȝ it geteth, éȝ, ẹ́ȝ, or ẹ̄ȝ, adẹd to the nominatiu of both numberȝ: and hauing after it an other word propr or pertaining to it, cakẹd the Propriety, which may be sett befór sych proprietary, if ye resolu this gẹnitiu proprietary with the prepositiõ of: aȝ, the maisterȝ tæching throwh wyzdomȝ gyd, & dyldérnȝ lærning throwh vertuȝ help, doth qit the parentȝ chargeȝ: resoluẹd thus, The tæching of the maister throwh the gyd of wyzdom, and lærning of dyldérn throwh the help of vertu, doth qit the chárgeȝ of the parent: and if the proprietẏ be gouernẹd of a prepositiõ, sych prepositiõ iȝ sett befór sych gẹnitiu-proprietary, who being of the singular number iȝ cõmunly eqiuoc with the nominatiu plural distinguished thus, eȝ, ẹ́ȝ, ẹ̄ȝ, but the gẹnitiu-proprietary might be better distinguished in figur with ẹ́ȝ, our voic not dis-agreing: e, and, i, in thór plácẹȝ being so shortly pronouncẹd.

The genitiue proprietarie endeth in éȝ, ẹ́ȝ, or ẹ̄ȝ, added to the nominatiue, resoluable by of, hiz propriety now first in phraz, rather, iȝ, than éȝ for distinctions sake.

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The nominatiu-cás being ioinẹd with a parti-

There is a nominatiue

absolute, and an accusatiue absolute when there is no word wherof they may be governed.

participl, and gouerning no verb, noz gouerned of a verb, may be cal'ed the Nominatiu-Cas-Absolut: az mezur, lpat, &tym may be vzed in the accusatiu-cas absolutly also: az, they wær ten dayz rýding a hynderd mýlz, we tarying-stil at London, and not lokíng on fot without the walz. Such nominatiu absolut may gouern the verb, when such participl iz resolued by hiz verb, hauing befoz it on of thæz coniunctionz, when, whýlst, if, so-that, oz such lýk: az, they wær ten dayz rýding a hynderd mýlz, whýlst we taryed-stil at London, and lokt not on fot without the walz.

38:60

No ablatiue-case in English.

The cas cal'ed Ablatiu in Latin oz other langag iz in english the accusatiu, thowh gouerned of a prepositiõ signifying ablatiuly.

The nominatiue, accusatiue, genatiue, and vocatiue, be of one figure & voice. The genitiue hath the aditiõ of ẽz, ẽ. oz z. & most times equioc with the nominatiue plural figured by addition with ez, z, oz z.

To declyn a Nown-Substantiu remember the two numberz and the fyu casez befoz going: two wit, that the accusatiu, the genatiu, & the vocatiu, be lýk their nominatiu in both numberz, noting the aditionz, ẽz, ẽ, oz z, (rather iẽ) two fozm the genitiu-proprietary singular, and ez, z, oz z, two fozm the nominatiu plural according two the letter ending the nominatiu singular. That iz, two c, ch, g, r, z, s, oz sh, ad ez: two b, c, k, d, f, g, h, p, t, th, th, v, oz wh, ad z: two l, m, n, r, vowel, half vowel, oz dipthong,

ad

ad ȝ. Chaũg ſ, al-way into v ȝ. The genitiu plu-
ral iȝ forṁed of the nominatiu plural being
chaũged in figur: and it wær not amis if the
genitiu plural wær generally forṁed of the
nominatiu plural, though our ſpech ſeldom hath
é ȝ, ſ, or ȝ, added to the forṁer ending in e ȝ, ȝ, or
ȝ, being a forṁatiu it-ſelf: for example, Thus:

Singularly	báb,		báb ȝ.	By ȝ. e ȝ.
Nominatiu,	bak,		bak ȝ.	or ȝ. the
Accuſatiu,	rod,	Genitiu,	rod ȝ.	plural do ge: the genitiues
Gainatiu ſ	ruſ,		ruſ ȝ.	vȝ ȝ. é ȝ. or
Vocatiu,	rag,		rag ȝ.	é ȝ. but for diſtinctions ſake it were better iȝ.
Plurally	báb ȝ,		báb ȝ é ȝ.	
Nominatiu,	bak ȝ,		bak ȝ é ȝ.	
Accuſatiu,	rod ȝ,	Genitiu,	rod ȝ é ȝ.	The genitiue plural in voic ſeld taketh é ȝ. added to his former ending in e ȝ. ȝ. or ȝ.
Gainatiu ſ	ruſ ȝ,		ruſ ȝ é ȝ.	
Vocatiu,	rag ȝ,		rag ȝ é ȝ.	
Singularly	grác,		grác é ȝ.	both theſe being commonly equoc with the genitiue ſingular: in al which, e. may be ta-
Nominatiu,	match,		match é ȝ.	
Accuſatiu,	vȝidg,	Genitiu,	vȝidg é ȝ.	
Gainatiu ſ	bor,		bor é ȝ.	
Vocatiu,	róȝ,		róȝ é ȝ.	

ken-away by the figure ſincope to defalk a ſillable in vers, or where the former doth end in s, or in z. plural.

Plurally	grácez,	Gen.	gracezéz.	
Nominatiu,	matchez,			
Accuſatiu,	bzidgez,		bzidgezéz.	
Gainatiu ꝛ	borez,		borezéz.	
Uocatiu,	rózez,		rozezéz.	

f. iz changed into vz.

Som plurals are formed by adding ñ: and ſom ar changed in voice and figure, & ſom have one voice & figur in both numbers, forming their genitiues according to the nominatiues ending letter: to wit, to c. ch. g. r. z. s. oz ſh. ad cz.

To l.m,n.r. vowel, half vowel, or diphthong ad z. To al other ad z.

Singularly	bul,	Genitiu	bulz.	
Nominatiu,	ram,		ramz.	
Accuſatiu,	pan,		panz.	
Gainatiu ꝛ	bar,		barz.	
Uocatiu,	trobl,		trobłz.	
Plurally	bulz,	Genit.	bulzéz.	
Nominatiu,	ramz,		ramzéz.	
Accuſatiu,	panz,		panzéz.	
Gainatiu ꝛ	barz,		barzéz.	
Uocatiu,	trobłz,		trobłzéz.	
Singularly	wozń,	Genit.	wozńz.	
Nominatiu,	barń,		barńz.	
Accuſatiu,	ſceptr,		ſceptrz.	
Gainatiu ꝛ	way,		waiz.	
Uocatiu,	ſtraw,		ſtrawz.	
Plurally	wozńz,	Gen.	wozńzéz.	
Nominatiu,	barńz,		barńzéz.	
Accuſatiu,	ſceptrz,		ſceptrzéz,	
Gainatiu ꝛ	waiz,		waizéz.	
Uocatiu,	ſtrawz,		ſtrawzéz.	

Singu-

Singularly	ſtak,		ſtauz.
Nominatiu,	læk,		læuz.
Accuſatiu,	bek,	Genitiu,	beuz.
Gainatiu &	wyk,		wyuz.
Uocatiu,	lok,		louz.

Plurally	ſtauz,		ſtauzéz.
Nominatiu,	læuz,		læuzéz.
Accuſatiu,	beuz,	Genitiu,	beuzéz.
Gainatiu &	wyuz,		wyuzéz.
Uocatiu,	louz,		louzéz.

Nót that in the declyningz of thæz exaꝛplz and oꝺheꝛ woꝛꝺz, oup voic ꝺoth ſeld vz, éz, aꝺeꝺ to the nominatiu-plaꝛal, being it-ſelf foꝛmeꝺ by, ez, z, oꝛ ẑ, aꝺeꝺ to the ſimpl: yet I hau thus figuꝛeꝺ it foꝛ diſtinctionz ſak, whæꝛ, é, may wel be left-out thæꝛ-in, and alſo in the genitiu ſingular, the ſimpl ending in s, and ſpecially to dekak a ſillabl in vérs, and then figuꝛeꝺ thus: ſz, ẑẑ; az, Midaſz æꝛẑz length waz móꝛ-wonꝺeꝛeꝺ-at, than twenty bulẑz hoꝛnẑz ſhoꝛtnes, oꝛ a hunꝺeꝛꝺ hoꝛſz æꝛẑ cropt to theiꝛ heꝺzz náp. Foꝛ plainer ſhew reſoluéꝺ thus: The length of the æꝛẑ of Midas waz móꝛ wonꝺeꝛeꝺ-at than the ſhoꝛtnes of the hoꝛnẑ of twenty bulẑ, oꝛ the æꝛẑ of a hunꝺeꝛꝺ hoꝛſez cropt to the náp of theiꝛ heꝺz.

ken-away by the figure fincope to defalk a fillable in vers, or where the former doth end in s, or in ʒ. plural.

Plurally	gráceʒ,	Gen.	graceʒéʒ.	
Nominatiu,	matcheʒ,			
Accuſatiu,	bzidgeʒ,		bzidgeʒéʒ.	
Gainatiu &	boreʒ,		boreʒéʒ.	
Uocatiu,	róʒeʒ,		roʒeʒéʒ.	

ſ. iz changed into ȳʒ.

Som plurals are formed by adding ñ: and ſom ar changed in voice and figure, & ſom haue one voice & figur in both numbers, forming their genitiues according to the nominatiues ending letters to wit, c. ch. g. k. z. s. oz ſh. ad eʒ. To l. m, n. r. vowel, half vowel, or diphthong ad ʒ. To al other ad ʒ.

Singularly	bul,	Genitiu	bulʒ.	
Nominatiu,	ram,		ramʒ.	
Accuſatiu,	pan,		panʒ.	
Gainatiu &	bar,		barʒ.	
Uocatiu,	trobk,		trobkʒ.	
Plurally	bulʒ,	Genit.	bulʒéʒ.	
Nominatiu,	ramʒ,		ramʒéʒ.	
Accuſatiu,	panʒ,		panʒéʒ.	
Gainatiu &	barʒ,		barʒéʒ.	
Uocatiu,	trobkʒ,		trobkʒéʒ.	
Singularly	woʒm,	Genit.	woʒmʒ.	
Nominatiu,	barn,		barnʒ.	
Accuſatiu,	ſceptr,		ſceptrʒ.	
Gainatiu &	way,		waiʒ.	
Uocatiu,	ſtraw,		ſtrawʒ.	
Plurally	woʒmʒ,	Gen.	woʒmʒéʒ.	
Nominatiu,	barnʒ,		barnʒéʒ.	
Accuſatiu,	ſceptrʒ,		ſceptrʒéʒ,	
Gainatiu &	waiʒ,		waiʒéʒ.	
Uocatiu,	ſtrawʒ,		ſtrawʒéʒ.	

Singu-

Singularly	ſtak,		ſtauz.
Nominatiu,	læk,		læuz.
Accuſatiu,	bek,	Genitiu,	beuz.
Gainatiu &	wýk,		wýuz.
Uocatiu,	lok,		louz.

Plurally	ſtauz,		ſtauzéz.
Nominatiu,	læuz,		læuzéz.
Accuſatiu,	beuz,	Genitiu,	beuzéz.
Gainatiu &	wýuz,		wýuzéz.
Uocatiu,	louz,		louzéz.

Nót that in the declýningz of thæz exaṁplz and oçher woꝛdz, our voic dwth ſeld vz, éz, adęd tw the nominatiu-plaral, bęing it-ſelf foꝛmęd by, ez, z, oꝛ ż, adęd tw the ſimpl: yet I hau thus figuręd it foꝛ diſtinctionż ſak, whær, é, may wel bę left-out thær-in, and alſo in the genitiu ſingular, the ſimpl ending in s, and ſpecially tw defakk a ſillabl in vérs, and then figuręd thus: ſz, żż; az, Midaſz ærżz length waz móꝛ-wondęꝛęd-at, than twenty bulżz hoꝛnżz ſhoꝛtnes, oꝛ a hunderd hoꝛſz ærż cropt tw theiꝛ hedżz náp. Foꝛ plainer ſhew reſolųęd thus: The length of the ærż of Midas waz móꝛ wondęꝛęd-at than the ſhoꝛtnes of the hoꝛnż of twenty bulż, oꝛ the ærż of a hunderd hoꝛſez cropt tw the náp of theiꝛ hedż.

Not alſo that ſom ſubſtantiuz chañg voic and figur in the nominatiu plural: az, of man cometh men, of peny cometh penc: and ſom-few hau on voic and figur in both numberz: az a ſhep, and two ſhep: pepl, folk, ſwyn, cattel, fowl, der, ar vzed in both numberz, and moſt collectiuz and maſatiuz, and ſom ending in r, or z, form the plural by ading n, az of or, orn: of hoz, hozez and hozn, æzily known two the english nation. The dout-ful ſtrañgor may folow general rul: whoz mæning we vnderſtand, az wel az we know him a ſtrañgor thær-by, in chañged declynatiuz.

Az-toching Genderz of a nown, we hau litl ned of diſtinguiſhing of them, in reſpect of gouernîng of an adiectiu or participl whoz ar yn-declyned: but in reſpect that a ſubſtantiu mæneth the mal or the femal, or neither of them, and ſom tym mæneth both mal and femal, al which ar ſignified by thæz pronounz, He, She, It, They, vzed ſom tym demonſtratiuly, ſom tym relatiuly: ye muſt not that the Mal moz-properly requyreth He: and caled the Maſculin-Gender. The Femal requyreth She, and caled the Femenin-Gender. And mæning neither mal noz femal requyreth It, and caled the Neuter-Gender. But mæning both mal

e, ſhe, it, v-d demon-ratiuely, or elatiuely, to iſtinguiſh a hing being hale or fe-hale or nei-her of theſe: t is ſomtime ſed demon-ſtratiuely be-ore male & efore fe-hale, yea omtime be-ore theſe or ther demō-tratiues be-ng of plurall umber, and of what per-on ſoeuer.

mál and femál requýzeth ſom tým Hé, ſom tým Shé, and may bé caléd the Doúbt-Gender, ſom tým mád manifeſt by the expreſing of hé, oz ſhé, accozding tw the ſubſtantiú ſhewed, oz antecedent rehærced by any of them: it, being móz-prozpríly applyed tw a thing not hauing lýf. It being vzed Demonſtratiúly iz accented, thus, it, being prozpríly of the neuter-gender ſingular number & third perſú, yet ſom tým vzed in ſhewing other gender, number, and perſú: az, it iz I, it iz not thú, it iz they, it iz not wé, that muſt dw it. Alſo when the gender iz Doút-ful, az in ſpæking of a ſwýn, a fowl, and ſuch lýk, wé vz móz-prozpríly, It, tw ſhewing the nominatiú-cás of plural number and third perſú ſett after the verb-ſubſtantiú, may ſuffer ſuch verb tw bé vzed in the plural number: az, it bé mén, it bé hozſez, oz it bé ſwýn that ly thær. An Adiectiú oz a Participl in reſpect of hiz ſubſtantiú may bé ſayed any of thæz genderz, and thærfoz caléd the Commun Gender, ſo iz of cáſez and numberz in an adiectiú oz participl, and the ſoner bycauz of conferenc with other langagez that declýn adiectiuz and participlz.

It, ſeruing to doubt-full gender.

It, giuing place to the nominatiue caſe ſet afte the verbe.

An adiectiue or participle may be ſaid to be the common gender.

He, she, it: & who, which, that, relatiues declined.

Sing. Nom. { he, she, it, } { Accusat. Gainat. } { him, her, it, } } Vocat. & Gen. } lak.

Plur. Nom. { they } { Accusat. Gainat. } { them } }

Sing. & Plur. in al genderz, Nominatiu, { whom, which, or that, } Genit. { whomz, or which. }

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Accusat. Gainat. { whomn, which, or that, } Vocatiuz lak.

Who, which, what, interrogatiues & indefinits declined.

Singu. & Plur. Nom. { masculin, femenin, & dubl gen. } { whom, which, what, } Neuter & doubt. gen. { which, what, } } Gen. { whomz, which, what,

Accusatiu, Gainatiu, { whomn, which, what, } Vocatiuz lak: except it be in such phras, Whom art thu? what be ye?

Not that, whom, whomz, and whomn mor-fitly serui to the signifying of man-kynd: also whomz might be figured for distinction of the plural. genitiu

:13

An adiectiue is vn-declined, except it stand without a substan-

Other Adiectiuz ar Ten-declyned: except they be vzed az a substantiu, or hau their substantiu vnderstanded and not expreset with them,

them, and then folow the declyning of a substantiu according to the ending letter: as before is shewed to declyn a substantiu: as in this sentence, the wyzest purpoz is to auoyd the euyl company, and to folow the godly aduyce. tiue: and then declined as a substantiue.

Adiectiuz whoz signification and mæning may be encræced or diminished may form Comparison: and ther be three degrez of Comparison: to wit, The Positiu, the Comparatiu, and the Superlatiu. Adiectiues form their comparatiue by er: their superlatiue by, est.

The Positiu betokneth the thing absolutly without exces: to wit, not encræced noz diminished in signification: as hard, gentl, warm, slow. The Comparatiu som-what excedeth hiz positiu in signification, and is formed of hiz positiu by ading, er: as harder, gentler, warmer, slower. The Superlatiu exceding hiz positiu in the hihest degre, and formed of hiz positiu by ading est: as, hardest, gentlest, warmest, slowest.

A-few Adiectiuz form Comparison by changing voice: as, of good cometh better and best: of il and euil, woz and wozst: of litl, les and læst: of much, moz and most: of many, cometh mo: and so of few other. We vz som tym, the wozser, and the leser, comparatiuly: Adiectiues changing voice in their comparisons

The

Comparatiues between two: superlatiues between mo.

The compáratiu being móz-pzoptly vzed in compáring of two together: The superlatiu vzed in compáring of mo, thouh we english bz the superlatiu alſo when we compár but two thingz together.

Comparatiue formed by more: the ſuperlatiue by moſt.

The Compáratiu iz ſom tým formed by ſeting, Móz, in compoſition befóz the poſitiu: and the Superlatiu lýkwýz by-compounding it with, Móſt: az, of bóld, móz-bóld, and móſt-bóld: and ſom tým by Better and Beſt (tákn in good part) oz increæed: and by Wozs and Wozſt (tákn in il part) oz diminiſhed, ſett in compoſition with the poſitiu: az, of lærned, better-lærned, and beſt-lærned: of ábl, wozs-ábl, and wozſt-ábl. Thæz, moz, and, móſt, being compounded móſtly with participlz of the pzeter tenſe.

Comparíſon by better and beſt: wors, and worſt.

An Adiectiu exceeding in ſignification abou mezur, without any Compáriſon iz oftn vzed with thæz compoſitionz, tw-, oz ouer-: az tw-hard, oz ouer-hard: tw-gentl, oz ouer-gentl: alſo we ſay, tw-tw-hard, and ouer-much-hard: that iz, hard abou mezur.

Adiectiues exceeding their ſignification compounded with too, and ouer.

Two adiectiues in compoſition together, and ſom compounded

Two Adiectiuz coming together in ſentenſe, the on increæing, diminiſhing, oz ſtrongly affirming the ſignification of the other may be vzed in Compoſition: az, ful-bold, greuous-

ſik.

lik. Lykwyz an Adiectiu may be compoynded som tym with an Aduerb or aduerbial of qality or other: az, wel-lærned, wel-be-loued, mych-dezyrus, very-good, riht-glad. And som tym an Adiectiu iz vzed Aduerbially moztly qalitiuly, and som tym qantitiuly: az, spæk soft I pzay you: I lou you mych.

otherwise with sillable or word.

Adiectiues turned into aduerbs.

Pe myst Mót that euery wozd iz on of thæz Six Figurz: tw wit, a pzimitiu, or a deriuatiu: a singl, or a compositiu: a simpl, or a declynatiu. It iz cakd a pzimitiu when it hath signification and mæning of it-selk: az, a man, a ston, a hand, hard, fat, læn: whw hau thæz Deryuatiuz (with other:) tw wit, manhod, stonj, handful, hardr, fatling, lænnes, taking their seueral significationz of thoz-sam pzimitiuz, and hauing ynder the first letter of their adition, this deryuatiu-pzik (.) and then cakd perfect deryuatiuz: but being changed in voic, az, of england, english: of Franc, french: of bzod, bzedth: of long, length: may be cakd Az-Deryuatiuz, or rather Consanguinatiuz with such pzimitiuz. It iz cakd a Singl, when it iz not compoynded with any sillabl or sillablz: az with yn-, dis-, mis-, tw-, les-, very-, euin-, -soeuer, and such lyk: or that twa wozdz be compoynded with this cpositiu-strok (-) and

Six figures: to wit, primitiue and deriuatiue: single, and compositiue: simple, and declinatine.

Three grammar notes. Deriuatiue known by (.) compositiue by (-) declinatiue by (°)

As-derinatiues, or consanguinatiues.

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and then cal̨ed a Compoſiṭiu: az man-kýnd, hard-hed̨ed. This laſt cal̨ed a compoynded deryuaṭiu.

A nown-declinatiue hath his note aboue, the verb hath it vnder the firſt letter of addition: but declinatiue changed in voice hath his note ſet to the firſt letter of ſuch word changed.

The Nominatiu-Cás of a noỳn oz proỳnoỳn, and the Infinitiu-mood of a verb iz cal̨ed the Simpl̨ of ſuch part of ſpech: which being declýned into an other voic iz cal̨ed a Declýnatiu, and being a noỳn hath this declýnatiu-ſtrýk (') ouer the firſt letter of the adiṭion to hiz ſimpl̨, oz knowṇ by this, ', cal̨ed ', declýnatiu. But in euery verb, the declýnatiu-ſtrýk iz ſett ỳnder the firſt letter of the adiṭion. And if the declýnatiu be chaṅged in voic from hiz ſimpl̨, then the declýnatiu-ſtrýk iz ſett to the firſt letter of ſuch voic chaṅged: az of to ſe, I ſaw: of man, men. But if the firſt letter be ſuch with top oz fot that it can not bær ſuch declýnatiu-ſtrýk, then may ye ſet that ſtrýk to the nert letter that may bær that ſtrýk: az of loỳs, lyc: of to geu, I gaṵ. So, that it may wel be ſayed, whær thér iz a deryuaṭiu oz declýnatiu by adiṭion, thér iz alſo, a fozmoz, and a Fozmaṭiu.

An eqiuoc is a word hauing diuers meanings, yet of one part of ſpech:

Not that ſom ón wozd hath Diuers ſignificaṭionz oz mæniṅgz, yet al of ón part of ſpech: az a bil (foz war) a bil (of det) a bil (of a bird:) alſo to hæl (oz to mák whól) and to hél

hél. (or tw cover with clothz, &c.) such word iz cakęd an Equioc: but if such word of Diuers Mæningz may be vzęd in diuers partz of spech, or in particular partz of any-on part of spech, it may be cakęd An Equiocal: az, of the word, But, we say I shott at a bot, but I mist the mark, bycauz a shęp did bot mę. The first, bot, being a nown-substantiu: the second but, being a conjunction: the third bot, being a verb. A Nown-Substantiu may æzily bę knowń by seting, a, an, or the, befor it. A nown-Adiectiu iz knowń by a substantiu ioinęd vntw it, which iz knowń by-asking the qestion, whw? or what? For without a substantiu expzest or vnderstandęd, the adiectiu hath no perfect signification. Ther ar but sirtęn Pronownz besyd their compositiuz: A Verb iz æzily knowń by hiz simpl, vzęd with hiz sýn or preposition, tw, and mor-fully by-declýning it with the thrę personz in both numberz: az, tw lou, whær-of iz declýnęd, I lou, thu louęst, hę louęth, we lou, ye lou, they lou, &c. A Participl iz æzily knowń being al-way derýuęd of a verb, and ending in, ing, or in ęd, d, t, n, or ń, hauing the derýuatiu-pzik vnder the aditi-on tw the verb, or vnder the first letter being changęd in figur. Also being a participl it re-

but being of diuers parts of speech may be called an equiuocal.

A help to vnderstand equiuocy.

A Nowne knowen by a, an, or the.

2

Pronownes are knowen with their compounds.

A verbe is knowen by to, and declined with three persons in both numbers.

A participle knowen by his diriuation from a verb and his own figure.

An aduerb is neither ruled of any word, nor ruleth any.

A prepoſition euer ruleth an accuſatiue-caſe.

A coniunction ioineth words and ſentences.

An interiection is a ſudden and vnperfect voice ſom time of diuers words.

Grammar notes and paiers of letters may diſtinguiſh eqiuocy.

A dictionary and grammar may ſtay our ſpeech in a perfect vſe for euer.

nýzech a ſubſtantiu oz antecedent az an adiectiu dooth. An Aduerb iz knowṇ from the ſoẇr partz beſoz-going, foz-that it can not be in the be of any of them, but depended on ſom verb, and ioineth ſom ſpecial ſignification too the verb, and iz not ruled of any woꝛd, nether ruleth any woꝛd az a Pꝛepoſition dooth alway gouern an accuſatiu-cás ocherwýz ſuch ſpech iz an aduerb. Thæz both being knowṇ frō a Coniunction who euer ioyneth woꝛdz, ſentencez oz clauzez of ſentencez together, & being a copulatiu oz dis-iunctiu oz any of thæz thre, than, but, beſýd, copꝛlýk moodz, tencez, & cáſez az-wel az ſentencez and clauſez. An Interiection iz æzily knowṇ, foz euery woꝛd oz clauz of ſentenc being ſuddenly ſpokṇ with a ſoden paſſion of the mýnd vnder an vn-perfect voic (which iz in effect vn-párcabl) iz caled an interiection. Which ſeuꝛal partz of ſpech be ſom tým diſtinguiſhed by figur az by thæz thre Grammar-Notz (.) (-) (') and miht be amplí diſtinguiſhed by diuers paiꝛz of letterz, and dubling of ſom conſonant, and the better if a perfect Dictionary wær mád acoꝛdingly foz our ſpech. Foz the firſt and chef point in Grammar foz Engliſh iz too know what part of ſpech euery woꝛd in euery ſentenc

tenc iz: and thær-in tw be war of Equiuocy, som tym perceiued only by other word in the sentenc. And when diuers word seru for on mæning: az tw lek, tw phansy, tw fauor, such may be cald Co-significatiu.

Diuers words of one meaning cal led co signi-ficatiues.

A Pronown iz a part of spech much-lyk a noun, & vzed in Shewing or Rehærcing. Ther be xvj Pronown: tw wit, I, thu, he, she, it, this, that, sam, self, my or myn, thy or thyn, hiz, hir, their, our, your: To thæz may be aded who, which, (and that for which) relatiu befor shewed in a noun, with the declynatiu and compositiu of thæz: az, the self-sam, my-self, I-my-self, myn-own-self, I-myn-own-self, and so of the second person, & in both thæz per-sonz the plural being, our & your, ioyned, with selu: the third person compounding rather with the primitiu of the accusatiu-cas than with the deryuatiu: az him-self, or hiz-self, &c. al thæz compounded with, self, shewing the person. But, own, compounded with a possessiu: az myn-own, sheweth the propr possession. When any Pronown shewth a thing not spokn-of befor it iz cald a Demonstratiu: and rehærcing a thing spokn-of befor iz cald a Relatiu, and declyned az folowth.

A Pronown sheweth or rehearseth: wherof there be sixteen.

Selfe in com position shewing the person: but own without selfe, shew-eth the pos-session.

A demon-stratiue sheweth. A relatiue rehearseth.

The declining of, I, thou, he, she, it, who, which and that.

Singularly				Accusatiu,			
Nominatiu,		I,		Gainatiu,		me.	
Plurally,				Accus.			Uor,
Nominat.		we,		Gain.		ys.	lak.
Singularly		thu,		Accusat.		the,	
Nominatiu,		ye, or		Gainat.		or	
& Uocatiu,		you.				you,	
Plurally,		ye,		Accusat.			
Nominatiu,		or		Gainat.		you.	
& Uocatiu,		you,					

Hee, shee, it: also, whow, which, and that, relatiuz, bee declyned az before in a nown.

All thæz, except, whow, lak their genitiu-proprietary signified by their deryued possessiuz: my and myn deryued of I: thy and thyn of thu: hiz, of hee, and of it: hir of shee: their of they: our of wee: your of ye or you.

Pronouns possessiues be vn declined: except the vsing of hirs, theirs, ours, yours, proprietarily.

The Possessiuz before shewed be Un-declyned, yet may be sayed tow be gouerned in cas, gender, and number by their substantiu propriety: sauing we say som tym, hirz, theirz, ourz, yourz, vzed proprietarily without any substantiu expresst, also myn & thyn lykwyz: at other tymz, myn, and thyn, ar vzed only before a substantiu beginning with a volvel: az myn

oft,

óſt, thýn yi: my, and mýn, ónly vzed in the vocatiu-cás.

Sing.		Plur.		Sing.		
Nom.		in al		Nom.		
Accu.	this,	the cá-	thæz.	Accu.	that,	
Gain.		ſez be-		Gain.		
& Gen		fóz		& Gen		

The declining of this, and that. Selfe & ſame vn-declined except ſelue plural, ſhewing the perſons.

Plurally in al the cá- ſez befóz, } thóz, } Vocatiuz lak in al.

Selk, and ſám, be yn-declýned vzed communly with this artick, The, vzed alſo ſom tým befóz which, a relatiu: ſelk, hath plurally, ſeluz, in compoſition tw ſhew the perſúz az iz afoz-ſaied.

The, article before, ſelfe, ſame, and which.

A pronown hath Thze Perſúz. The firſt Perſú ſpæketh of him-ſelk: az, I, we. The Second iz ſpókú-tw: az, thy, ye, oz you, and thær-foz euery vocatiu-cás iz the ſecond perſú. The Third Perſú iz ſpókú-of: az, he, ſhe, it, they, and thær-foz al nownz and pronownz (being ſubſtantiuz) be of the third perſú: except, I, we, thy, ye, you, and euery vocatiu-cás. Adiectiuz and participlz tak their perſú, cás, gender, and number, of their ſubſtantiuz. The relatiuz, whw, which, and that, táking their perſú, ye

The firſt perſon ſpeaketh of himſelfe. The ſecond ſpoken-vnto. The third ſpoken-of.

An adiectiue is ruled by his ſubſtantiue. A relatiue by his antecedent.

gender

gender and nụmber alſo, of their antecedent: bụt ruled in cás by the verb, oz other wozd in the ſentenc: other relatiuz being ruled in cás az a nown-ſubſtantiu, oz gouerned of ~~a ſub-~~ ſtantiu. ~~Siz~~ emb[illegible] dout ſubſtantiuly ~~gouerneth~~ with it.

A verb is declined with mood, tence, number, and perſon: either actiue hauing a participle paſſiue: or verb ſubſtantiue, or neuter.

A Verb iz a part of ſpech declýned with mood, tenc, nụmber, and perſn.

It iz caled a Verb-Actiu when it ſignifieth tw dw: az, I lọu, I tæch, and hath a Participl of the Paſſiu-voic deryued of it: az lọued, taụht: which participl being ịoined with the verb-ſubſtantiu, tw be, taketh hiz mood oz maner of ſuffering, and hiz tenc alſo, of the verb-ſubſtantiu, and hiz cás, gender, nụmber, and perſn, of hiz ruling ſubſtantiu: az, I am lọued, be thụ lọued: O-that he wær lọued: would-God we had bẹn lọued: if they hau bẹn lọued: when we ſhal be lọued, &c. and hauing no participl-paſſiu iz caled a verb-neuter, whoz participial iz ịoyned with the verb ſubſtantiu in being only: az, I being runn tw the town, my father çám hom. Woz iz ſayed of a participl in the tytl thær-of.

37

To haue, a poſſeſſiue: haue-leiuer, a choiceatiu.

Tw Hau, may be caled a Verb-poſſeſſiu, and hiz compound, Tw Hau-leuer, a verb-choiceatiu. Al other verbz ar caled Verbz-Neuterz.

Un-

Un-perfect, bicauz they requýr the Infinitiu-mood of an other verb tw expres their signifi-cation or mæning perfectly: and be thæz, may, can, miht or mouht, could, would, should, must ought, and som tým, wil: shal, being a mer sýn of the futur tenc. 32

Thér be Fýu Mood. The Indicatiu, the Imparatiu, the Optatiu, the Subiunctiu, and the Infinitiu. Fiue moods.

The Indicatiu-mood sheweth a ræzn tru or fals: az, I lou. Or-elc asketh a qestion: az lou-est thu: The Indicatiue sheweth or asketh.

The Imparatiu bideth or commaundeth: az lou thu, lou ye. The Imparatiue biddeth

The Optatiu, or wishing mood, wisheth or dezýreth, and hath al-way an aduerb of wish-ing ioyned befor hiz nominatiu-cás: az, pray-God I lou: I-pray-God thu lou: God-graunt he lou. Also thæz, I-would, would, would-God, would-tw-God, O-that, and O-if, be ad-uerbz of wishing shewing the optatiu-mood. The Optatiue wisheth

The Subiunctiu-mood hath euer-mor a coniunction sett befor hiz nominatiu-cás, and dependeth ypon an other verb in the sám sen-tenc ether going befor or coming after it: az, the maister wil be angri, if we be ydl: when we vz diligenc we lærn. The Subiunctiue ioineth. 46

The

The Infinitiue hath neither number, perſon, nor nominatiue caſe, and knowen by to, &c.

The Infinitiu hath nether number, noz perſú, noz nominatiu-cás beſóz it, and iz knowń commonly by this ſýn oz pzepoſition, to, which, to, iz not expzeſt many týmz when thér cometh an accuſatiu-cás betwen the Infinitiu-mood and the verb beſóz-going: az bid him com hither: with ſom verbz we vz a lýk phzás in the nominatiu-cás: az, you ſay I am ýdl: That, being a Reſoluoz of the firſt, and vnderſtanded in the laſt: az, bid that he com hither: you ſay that I am ýdl. Nether do we vz, to, after a verb-neuter-vn-perfect, except after, owht: az, we owht to go thicher.

That, vnderſtanded, and om time reſoluing the Infinitiue mood.

Thér be thze Týmz caled Tencez. The tým that iz Now, caled the Pzeſent-Tenc: az, I lou. The tým Paſt, caled the Pzeter-Tenc: az I loued. The tým To Com caled the Futur-Tenc: az I ſhal oz wil lou.

Three times: now, paſt, to come.

Tým Paſt hath thze Diuiſionz. The firſt caled the Pzeter-Tenc: az I loued, ſom tým hauing the ſýn oz pzepoſitiõ, did oz didſt ioined with the ſimpl: az I did lou, thu didſt lou. The ſecond, being perfectly paſt caled the pzeter-perfect-Tenc, hauing al-way the ſýn oz pzepoſition, hau, haſt, oz hath, ſett beſóz it: az I hau loued, thu haſt loued, he hath loued. The third being móz than perfectly paſt hauing al-

Time paſt, diuided into preter, preter-perfect, & preter-plu-perfect.

aꝉ-way the ſýn oꝛ pꝛepoſition had oꝛ hadſt beꝼóꝛ it, and caꝉed the Pꝛeter-plu-perfect-Tenc: aꝛ I had louꝉed, thu hadſt louꝉed, he had louꝉed. Thér iꝛ alſo a Doubt-ful-pꝛeter, and a Doubt-ful Futur-Tenc knowꝉ by ſom adꝉierb, oꝛ woꝛdꝛ in the ſentenc ſhewing the tým and aꝛ may appeꝛ by the declýning of vꝛbꝛ folowing.

Al preters are communly of one voice: a dout-ful preter, and dout-ful future.

Thér be in effect but thꝛe Conjugationꝛ oꝛ Declýningꝛ of Engliſh vꝛbꝛ. The firſt iꝛ of vꝛbꝛ-actiu, and vꝛbꝛ-neuter. The ſecond of the vꝛb-ſubſtantiu. The third of neuterꝛ-unperfect. The vꝛbꝛ, Aw hau, and Aw dw, hau their ſpecial declýningꝛ: aꝛ appeꝛeth folowing.

Three coniugations or declinings and but one of them in cheefe vſe.

34

Vꝛbꝛ of the firſt Conjugation aꝛ thus declýned.

Indicatiu-mod pꝛeſent-tenc ſingular.

I lou.	}	}	we	}
thu loueſt.	}	Plural.	} ye, oꝛ you	} louꝉ.
he louꝉeth.	}	}	they	}

Eſt, and eth, are formatiue endings of the preſent tenſe: eth ſomtime changed into ꝛ.

Oꝛ thus,

I dw	}	}	we	}
thu dwſt	}	louꝉ.	} ye, oꝛ you	} dw louꝉ.
he dwth	}	}	they	}

lſt, or eſt, rmatiue dings of e preter.

Preter-tenc ſin-gular, { I loued. / thu louedſt. / he loued. } Plu. { we / ye oz. / they } loued.

Oz thus,

{ I did / thu didſt / he did } loui. { we / ye oz / they } did loui.

Preter-perfect-tenc ſing { I hau / thu haſt / he hath } loued Pl. { we / ye oz / they } hau loued.

Preter-plu-perf tenc ſin. { I had / thu hadſt / he had } loued Pl. { we / ye oz / they } had loued.

he preſent nſe is ſom ne the outful fu-re.

Fut tenc ſing. { I ſhal oz wil / thu ſhalt oz wilt / he ſhal oz wil } Pl { we / ye oz / they } { ſhal / oz / wil } loui

Robin. The preſent-tenc iz ſom tym vzed futurly by raxzn of ſom aduerb oz other ſpech in the ſentenc ſhewing a tym to com: az I ryd ten dayz hens, and my man cometh after me.

Imparatiu-mood

mparatiue of ſecond erſon: let, mparatiuely uerning e firſt and ird perſon.

Preſent and dout-ful Futur ſingul. } loui thu. Plur. } loui ye oz you.

Let, a verb-im-perſnal gouernyng an accuſatiu-

cuſatiu-cás of the firſt or third perſú, may be ſayd tw haue an Imparatiu-ſignificatiõ: az let me louu, let him louu. &c.

Optatiu-mood

Preſent & dout-ful futur ſingul.	I-pray-God / pray-God or / God graũt	I / thu / he	we / ye or / they	louu.

I-pray God pray-God, & god-grant vſed with the preſent, preter, preter-perfect, and futur tence

Dout-ful-pre ter and dout- ful fut.	I would / would / would-God / would-tw-God / or O-that	I louued. / thu louedſt. / he loued.	we / ye or / they / louued.	

Pre-ter tenc	I-pray-God / pray-God or / God-graũt	I loued. / thu louedſt / he loued.	we / ye or. / they	louued.

Preter-perfect tenc,	I / thu / he	we / ye or / they	hau / louued.	The aduerb next before-going ing added.

Pre-ter-plu-per. tenc	I-would / would / would-God / would-tw-God / O-that, or O-if	I had / thu hadſt / he had	we / ye or. / they / had louued.	

I would, would, wou God, wou to God, O that, O if, v ſed with th preter plu perfect, do ful preter dout-ful fu ture.

Futur-perfect tenc	I-pray-God / pray-God or / God-graũt	I / thu / he	we / ye or / they	louu hereafter.

This Optatiu-mod iz som tym vzed in the pzesent, and dout-ful futur tencez in the singular number and third persu, without any of thez aduerbz of wishing: az, God sáu you: God graánt them grác: the Lózd kep ys from eul: good luk be with you.

An optatiue without aduerbe.

The Subiunctiu-mod iz declyned az the Indicatiu-euery-whær hauing al-way a coniunction befoz hiz nominatiu-cás: excepting, that after coniunctionz conditionalz, exceptiuz & aduersatiuz, it iz declyned euery-whær in the voic of the optatiu-mod; thus,

Som coniunctions folow the indicatiue endings som the optatiue.

Subiunctiu-mod

When, asking, is a meer aduerbe, otherwise a coniunction.

when	I lou, / thu louest. / he loueth.	we / ye oz / they	lou.	I loued. / thu louedst. / he loued.
we / ye oz / they	loued. oz	I did / thu didst / he did, &c	lou.	I hau / thu hast / he hath, &c	loued
I had / thu hadst / he had, &c	loued.	I shal oz wil / thu shalt oz wilt / he shal oz wil	lou.	

Not that, when, vzed interrogatiuly oz answeratiuly, iz merly an aduerb of tym.

Conditionals, excepiues, and aduersatiues require the voice in the

Pzesent & dout-ful futur ten.	If, so-that, / except, onlest, / though, al-though	I, we / thu, ye oz / he, they	lou.

Dout-

optatiue: theſe being in the place of the optatiue-aduerbs.

Doubt-ful preter and doubt-ful futur { If, ſo-that, except, vnleſſ, howſh, alchowſh } { I loued. thu louedſt. he loued. }

we } ye or } loued, or did lou. { Preter- tenc. } { declyned az the doubt-ful pr. next before.

Preter-perfect tenc { If, ſo-that, except, vnleſſ, howſh, al-howſh } { I, we, thu, ye or, he, they } { haue loued.

Preter-plu-perfect tenc { If, ſo-that, except, vnleſſ, howſh, al-howſh } { I had, thu hadſt, he had } { loued.

we, ye, or they, had loued.

Futur-perfect tenc { If, ſo-that, except, vnleſſ, howſh, al-howſh } { I, we, thu, ye, or, he, they } { lou her-after.

This Perfect-futur may be declyned al-ſo wich ſhal or wil { accordyng to their perſnz. }

Infinitiu-mood

Preſent & doubt-ful futur-ten. { to lou. { Preter-tenc { to lou-ed. } { Preter-perf. { to haue loued }

The infinitiue with his to, ſignes, & endings, in his preters.

Preter-plu-perfect-tenc. { to had loued. } { Futur-perfect { to lou her-after.

A Particip̄l of the pꝛesent-tenc̄ { lou- ing. }
A particip̄l of the pꝛeter-pas. { lou- ed. }

A Particip̄l of the pꝛeter-actiu { hauing-louꝛed. }

The second Conjugation to declyn the verb-substantiu.

Indicatiu-mod

Pꝛesent-tenc̄ singular	I am.	thu art.	he iz.	Plur. we ye oꝛ they	be oꝛ ar.
Pꝛeter-tenc̄	I waz.	thu wær.	he waz.	we ye oꝛ they	wær.
Pꝛeter-perf.	I hau	thu hast	he hath	we ye oꝛ they	hau: ben.
Pꝛeter-plu-pe.	I had	thu hadst	he had	we ye oꝛ they	had: ben.
Futur-tenc̄	I shal oꝛ wil	thu shalt oꝛ wilt	he shal oꝛ wil	we ye oꝛ they	shal oꝛ wil	be.

Imparatiu-mod

Pꝛesent and doubt-ful futur tenc̄	be thu.	be ye, oꝛ be you.

Let, gouerning the first and third pers̄n.

Opta-

Optatiu-mood

Pꝛeſent & doubt-ful & futùr-ten } I-pꝛay-God, pꝛay-God, oꝛ God-graánt { I, we, thu, ye oꝛ, he, they } be.

Doubt-ful pꝛet. & doubt-ful futùr ten. } I-would, would, would-God, would-tw-God, O-that, oꝛ O-if { I, we, thu, ye oꝛ, he, they } wæꝛ.

Pꝛeter-tenè } I-pꝛay-god, pꝛay-god, oꝛ God-graánt { I, we, thu, ye oꝛ, he, they } wæꝛ.

Pꝛeter-perfect tenè } I-pꝛay-god-, pꝛay-God oꝛ god-graánt { I, we, thu, ye oꝛ, he, they } haú:bèn.

Pꝛeter-plu-perfect tenè } I-would, would, would-god, would-tw-god, O-that, oꝛ o-if { I, we, thu, ye oꝛ, he, they } had:bèn

Futùr-perf. } I-pꝛay-God, pꝛay-God, oꝛ God-graánt { I, we, thu, ye oꝛ, he, they } be hèr-after.

Subiunctiu-mood

The Subiunctiu-mood iz declýned lýk the 28

Indi-

Indicatiu and the Optatiu, vzing it accozding tw the coniunctionz ioined with it, az befóz iz shewed in the firſt coniugation.

Infinitiu-mwd

Przesent & doubt-ful futur } tw be { przeter } tw ben. { Przeter-perf. } tw hau ben.

przeter-plu-perfect tenc } tw had ben { Futur perf } tw be her-after

Participl of the przesent tenc } being. { participl przeter } hauing-ben.

The third Coniugation iz the declyning of verbz-neuterz yn-perfect.

Neuters-vnperfect vndeclined, except, eſt, aded in the second person singul.

Verbz-Neuterz yn-perfect ar yn-declyned sauing they hau, eſt, aded foz their second persw singular in the przesent and doubt-ful futur-tenc: excepting, must. In which two tencez only, May, and Can, of both numberz be vzed. But, Wiht, oz mought, Could, Would, Should, Must, and Ought, may be vzed in al mwdz, and both numberz, taking their tenc and tym of their Infinitiu-significatiu without the syn oz przeposition, Tw: Hau and Had, being barly thær-yntw ioined in their du tencez:

tencez: But, owht, requyzeth, tw, after it euery-whær: az, I can louˉ: thu miht̄st louˉed, he coυld hauˉ louˉed: we woυld had louˉed: ye shoυld louˉ her-after: they must louˉ: they owht tw louˉ. Hóz iz sayed in my Grammar at-lárg tuching the equiuocy in Wil, Wilt, and Woυld, som tym shewing wilingnes, som tym a commaυndment, som tym a wishing mænt̄ by them. The aduerb of wishing (woυld) iz knowˉ by hauing no nominatiu-cás.

Equiuocy in wil, wilt, and would.

Indicatiu-mod prezent and doυt-ful futur tenc.

I may, can, wil.	we	may.
thu maist, canst, wilt.	ye oz you	can.
he may, can, wil	they	wil.

Indicatiu-prezent and doυt-ful futur.

I	miht, coυld, woυld, shoυld, must	
thu	mihtst, coυldst, woυldst, shoυldst, must	louˉ. &c.
he	miht, coυld, woυld, shoυld, must	

prezeter.	louˉed.	Futur	louˉ her-after.
prezeter-perf.	hauˉ louˉed.	perfect	
prezeter-plu-p.	had louˉed.	tenc	

The Optatiu and Subiunctiu-mod be of lyk voic az befóz euery-whær: their aduerbial z and coniunction being ioined with-al.

In lyk maner iz, Owht, declyned by ading

Indicatiu and the Optatiu, vzing it accord-ing tw the coniunctionz ioined with it, az be-foz iz shewed in the first coniugation.

Infinitiu-mod

Present t dout-ful futur } tw be { pre-ter } tw ben. { Pre-ter-perf. } { tw hau ben.

preter-plu-per-fect tenc } tw had ben { Fu-tur perf } tw be her-after

Participl of the present tenc } being. { partici-pl preter } { hauing-ben.

The third Coniugation iz the declyning of verbz-neuterz yn-perfect.

Neuters-vn-perfect vn-declined, ex-cept, eſt, ad-ed in the ſe-cond perſon ſingul.

Verbz-Neuterz yn-perfect ar yn-declyn-ed saying they hau, eſt, aded foz their ſecond perſn singular in the present and dout-ful futur-tenc: excepting, myſt. In which two tencez only, May, and Can, of both numberz be vzed. But, Wiht, oz mouht, Could, Would, Should, Myſt, and Owht, may be vzed in al modz, and both numberz, taking their tenc and tym of their Infinitiu-significatiu with-out the syn oz prepoſition, Tw: Hau and Had, being barly thær-yntw ioined in their du tencez:

tence: But, ought, requyreth, to, after it euery-whær: az, I can loue: thu mihtst louèd, hè could hau louèd: wè would had louèd: yè should loue her-after: they must loue: they ought to loue. Hór iz sayèd in my Grammar at-lárg tuching the equiuocy in Will, Wilt, and Would, som tym shewing willingnes, som tym a commaundment, som tym a wishing mænt by them. The aduèrb of wishing (would) iz known by hauing no nominatiu-cás.

Equiuocy in wil, wilt, and would.

Indicatiu-mod present and doubt-ful futur tenc.

I may, can, wil.	wè	may.
thu maist, canst, wilt.	yè or you	can.
hè may, can, wil	they	wil.

Indicatiu-present and doubt-ful futur.

I	might, could, would, should, must	loue. &c.
thu	mihtst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst, must	
hè	might, could, would, should, must	

preter.	loued.	Futur	loue her-after.
preter-perf.	hau louèd.	perfect	
preter-plu-p.	had louèd.	tenc	

The Optatiu and Subiunctiu-mod bè of lyk voic az befór euery-whær: their aduerbi-alz and coniunction being ioined with-al.

In lyk maner iz, Might, declyned by ading

Tw, tw hiz Infinitiu-significatiu: az, I owht tw lou, tw lowed, tw hau lued, tw had lued, tw lou her-after: nom of thæz hauing the Imperatiu-mod, noz the Infinitiu, noz particípl.

The declýningz of the verbz, Tw Dw: and Tw Hau, pzoperly caled a verb possessiu.

Indicatiu-mod pzesent-tenc

I dw.	we	dw.	pze-ter-ten.	I did.
thu dwst.	ye oz you			thu didst.
he dwth.	they			he did.

we, ye oz, they did. the other tẽcez ar declýned in al modz az the first coniug. noting downn, tw be in al hiz other pzetrz

Indicatiu-mod pzesent tenc.

I hau.	we	hau.	And so forth, hauing had, in al hiz pzeterz and declýned az the first coniugation euery-whær.
thu hast.	ye oz.		
he hath.	they		

Som change voice in all preters, som in the preter of the indicatiue only.

Mót that som verbz chang voic in al pzetertencez: az, tw sek, I sowht, I hau sowht, I had sowht: sowht: tw sowht, hauing-sowht: and som chang voic but in the first pzeter of the Indicatiu-mod ónly: az, of tw se, I saw: I hau sen, I had sen, tw sen, sen, hauing-sen. Of

which

which a fuler gathering-together shal be hereafter mad: being in ẽzi be already for euery natiu-english persú to be yttered in spech and vzed in figur.

To Hau, being Compounded with, leuer, but better compounded with, rather: az, to hau-leuer, propérly caled a verb-choicatiu, iz declýned az hiz singl in al modz and tencez. For al compounded verbz folow the declýuing of their singl whether the composition be sett befór or after sych singl verb.

Compounded verbs declined euery-where as their single: as haue leuer a choiceatiue.

Hau, and, Had, sett after a verb neuter unperfect, and gouerníng an accusatiu-cás, hath som tým a special significatiõn or mæning without any possesiõn: az in thæz phrázez: I can hau you bætú: we could hau him com: they mouht hau your father bæt you, bicauz you would hau had me gon with you.

Haue and had, equiuocals, note their significations.

Do, dost, & doth, seruing to the present-tenc. Did, and dist, seruing to the preter-tenc. Hau, hast, & hath, seruing to the preter-perfect Had, & hadst, seruing to the preter-plu-perf. Shal, shalt, wil, & wilt, seruing to the fut. tenc.

Signes of tences and verbs-neuters vn-perfect are som time vsed without expressing their significatiue verbe.

Thæz & al verbz neuterz-vn-perfect ar som tým vzed without expreszing their verb with them: az, how do you think? az you do. I hau lærned az you hau, thowh I can not sing az

you can, & wil dw az much az euer you could.

Preters formed by ed, added to the simple: t. for d, syncoped after c, ch, k, s, p, ph, r, t, or sh.

The commynest forming of preter-tencez iz by ading, ed, tw the simpl, or, d, by syncope: but if ye læu-out, e, after, c, ch, k, s, p, ph, r, t, or sh, the d, iz changed intw t: az, of tw brac, braced, & bract: of tw stretch, stretched, or stretcht. If the strangor ad, ed, tw euery preter, we vnderstand hiz mæning az wel, az we vnderstand him a strangor by it in som wordz.

Me think, & me thought, impersonals.

Me-think, of the present-tenc: and me-thowht of the preter-tenc, ar Im-personalz vndeclyned, not gouernd nor gouerning any cás: but, Let, vzed imparatiuly or permissiuly gouerning an accusatiu-cás, and commynly an Infinitiu-mod with-al, semeth tw hau a nominatiu-cás of the second persn vnderstanded: it skileth, it behowveth, and such lyk, be of the singular number and third persn, seming tw be gouernd of an Infinitiu-mod, sentenc or clauz of a sentenc folowing: az me-think it iz wel, let it alon, and let me go, for it skileth not whether of vs hau it, seing it behowveth vs both tw look tw it.

Let, imparatiuely or permissiuely vsed.

Impersonals seeming, yet none.

A participle deriued of a verbe.

A Participl iz a part of spech deryued of a verb, from whom it taketh hiz signification or mæning: and being of the Present-tenc

tenc̃ endeth in, ing, adeꝺ to the ſimpl̃ of the verb: aꝛ of to loꝰ, loꝰing: of to tæch, tæching: and may be vꝛꝺ abſolutly without any ſubſtantiu gerundially ioined móſtly in compoſition after a pꝛepoſition: aꝛ, in-loꝰing goꝺneſs, and by-tæching the ſám, vertu iz encræceꝺ. The ſám voic̃ iz alſo a noun-verbal, ether gouerning a verb, adiectiu, oꝛ relatiu, oꝛ iz gouerneꝺ in cás, hauing oftú tymz ón of the articlz, a, an, oꝛ the, ſett beꝼoꝛ it (oꝛ miht be) in the ſentenc̃. Thér iz alſo an other noun-verbal in oꝛ, ſignifying the doꝛ: and an other in er, ſignifying an inſtrument whær-with a thing iz doñ: aꝛ, I hýꝛeꝺ a tryoꝛ foꝛ the trying of my cóꝛn, but he lakt a tryer.

ing, added to the ſimple formeth the participle of the preſent tence. Gerundial in, ing.

Verbals in ing, or, and er.

A Participl̃ of the Pꝛeter-tenc̃-paſſiu hath al-way a paſſiu oꝛ ſuffering ſignification foꝛnieꝺ of the ſimpl̃ of the verb, by aꝺing whær-ynto eꝺ, ꝺ, n, ń, oꝛ t, and being chaṅgeꝺ from the figur of hiz ſimpl̃ hath the deryuatiu-pꝛik ynder the firſt letter, taking hiz mood &c. aꝛ iz beꝼoꝛ-ſayeꝺ in a verb-actiu, and foꝛmeꝺ oꝛ figureꝺ thus: of to loꝰ, loꝰeꝺ, oꝛ loꝰꝺ: of to ſe, ſeń: of to know, knowń: of to tæch, tayht. Which voic̃ being deryueꝺ of a verb-neuter iz vꝛꝺ with being, and not paſſiuly, and may be calꝺ a participial: both which being

Participle-preter endeth alway in ed, d, t, n, o ń. vſed paſſiuely, or with being: but actiuely compounded with, hauing.

ing

ing Compoundẹd after, hauing, hau ónly an actiu oz doing signific ation: az, I hauing-louẹd the so mych, and hauing taught the so long, think il of the hauing-gon from mẹ without læu. And being eqiuocal also with the simpl of hiz verb, iz distinguishẹd in figur, thus: I put, I putt, I hau putt, I had putt, and the matter iz putt into our handz, which dubling of a consonant I hau hither-to vzed ónly foz this distinguishing of the pzeterz from the simpl of the verb, oz foz the shoztning of a vowel, which iz of long tym in the simpl oz pzesent-tenc, and of shozt tym in the pzeterz: az, of to hær, cometh hærdd, in the pzeterz of the verb, and hærdd in the pzeter of the participl, who ar al of on voic (except som tym the first pzeter iz chaungẹd in voic from hiz simpl, az iz shewẹd befóz in a verb) the fozmatiu-participlz ar fozmẹd by adition accozding to the letter ending the simpl of the verb, móz-fully handlẹd in the Grammar at-lárg.

And being eqiuocal with the verb of present tence, distinguished thus: I put: preter, I putt: particip. putt. Consonant doubled for eqiuocy, and time of vowels.

The vc of a participl móstly foz shoztnes of spech, which may be móz-amplỵ Resoluẹd by the verb and the relatiu That, turnabl into which, az, a louing man, oz a man that louẹth: a man louẹd of al men, oz a man that iz louẹd of al men: and thouth, louẹd, remain a participl

Participles resoluable by their verbe, and the passiue into an actiue verbe, and è contra.

participl in both phrases, yet it may be resolued by his verb-actiu: as, a man that al men loui: and by such resoluing, and the helps before shewed ye may easily know a participl from any other part of speech, though equiuocal with other words. Participls of present ar compared by er, or est, but the preters by mor, and most, better, and best, wors, and worst, before shewed in a nown.

Participles forming comparisons.

An Aduerb is a part of speech ioined with a verb or participl to declar their signification mor-expresly by such aduerb: as, come hither if thu wilt go-forth, som tym with an adiectiu: as, thus brod: & som tym ioined with an other aduerb: as, how son, as spedily, yet both thes depending upon som verb or participl al-way of an actiu, passiu, or being signification, which ye shal the easilier know to be an aduerb, by asking the question, what, upon it, whær-unto a verb, participl or adiectiu, answereth singl or in sentenc: but if a substantiu answer to the question, be sur that it is a prepositiion, for an aduerb gouerneth not any cas, nor is gouerned of any word. The negatiu not, is communly sett after the verb or his syn of tenc, and before a participl. Most other aduerbs

An Aduerbe is ioined to a verbe or participle, and some to an adiectiue, or other aduerb, gouerned of no word, yet his dependant answering to the question, what?

uerbz ar vzed indifferently befor or after verbz: excepting that, asking and wishing ar vzed only befor the verb, hiz syn, ye befor hiz nominatiu-cas tw. So that the voic of a prepositiõ, not gouerning any cas iz changed intw an aduerb. The verbz compositiõ seperated by, not, or an accusatiu-cas, hath this not *: az, he left not *of tw be erneſt, the other left-of long-ago. Their significationz apper by the tytlz folowing, begining first with tym.

Prepositiõ without caſe is an aduerb.

Tym: az, now: of-lat: her-after: whylst: not-yet: neuer: then: not-at-all: at-last: oft: seld: henc-forth: by-and-by: long-a-go: swn: sinc: and when, an interrogatiu, other-wyz vzed coniunctiuly lyk whylst: az, twday: twmorow: twnight: alwn: may be takn substantiuly: az wel az aduerbially.

Plac: az, her: thær: whær: hither: thither: whither: henc: thenc: whenc: vp: down: a-brod: bak: forth: of: a-way.

Order: az, mor-ouer: farder: farder-mor: finally: at-last: afterward: thær-after.

Asking: az, how: why: whær-for: whær-tw:

Affirming, or graunting: az, for-soth: ye: ye-for-soth: mary: ye-mary: yes: yes-mary:

mary : ſuerly : verily : bet, foꝛ be-it.

Denying, oꝛ foꝛbiding : az, not : no : no-foꝛ-ſooth : no-mary.

Not, is ſet after a verbe, but before a participle: other negatiues, and the reſt (except asking, and wiſhing placed before the verbe & his nominatiue caſe) are vſed now heere, now there.

Cæzing-on : az, on : on-on : go-to : tot, foꝛ to it, rather interiectionz.

Wiſhing : az, I-pzay-God: pzay-God: God-grant : woyld : I-woyld : woyld-God: woyld-to-God : O-chat : O-if.

Geting-together : az, together : with-al : to and, alſo, vzed laſt in ſentenc.

Parting : az, a-ſynder : a-part : a-ſyd : of :

Chewzing : az, rather : ye-rather : ye-but-rather.

A thing not ended : az, ſcarc : ſcarcly : ſcant : ſcantly : nih : al-moſt : not-yet.

Shewing : az, lo.

Chanc : az, perhaps : per-chanc : per-aduentur: may-chanc, foꝛ it may chanc.

Lyknes : az, ſo : thus : az : cuin-az : lyk-az. 42 : 43

Quality : az, wel : wyzly : ſtrongly : moſtly-foꝛmed of an adiectiu oꝛ participl, and ſom tym of a ſubſtantiu alſo by-ading, ly, az namly : manly: oꝛ ading a, in compoſition befoꝛ an adiectiu : az, a-bzod : a-long : oꝛ by wiz ſhewing lyknes : az, hartwiz : tablwiz : longwiz : flatwiz : bzodwiz : ocherwiz. And moſt adiectiuz

Qualitiues end in ly, wiſe, or are adiectiues, compounded with a, or vſed aduerbially: al generally anſwering to how?

bzed aduerbially. And generally al aduerbz answering to the question, how: som tym shewing lyknes.

As quantities answer to how much

Quantity. az, ynough. altogether. az-much. not a whit. much. litl. and other answering to the question, how much?

Caling. az, ho. how.

Comparing thingz together. az, az-wel. az-wel-az. and other compounded with, az, though the later, az, wær singli bzed or but vnderstanded. For in comparing thingz together, az, iz twyc in the phras.

One aduerbe may haue diuers significations.

Ther may be som aduerbz pertaining to other tytlz of signification. az only: for excluding or shuting-out. And som pertain to diuers tytlz before mentioned, known by their diuers significationz.

Aduerbs forming comparison.

Diuers significationz forming comparison. Aduerbz of qality ending in, ly, form comparison mostly by-ading er, and est. The rest by the composition mor, and most. az, of wyzly, wyzlier, wyzliest. of, hartwiz, mor-hartwiz, most-hartwyz. of a-brod, mor-a-brod, most-a-brod.

The, before aduerbs of comparatiue or superlatiue degree.

The, iz som tym bzed befor aduerbz and aduerbialz of the comparatiu and superlatiu degre. ye som tym hauing, of, or among partatiuly.

tiuly. az, the better ye dw, the mor men wil lou you. but her-in ye did the yn-wyzliest of them al.

Az, vzed compáringly iz repétęd agein. az, he iz az god az you, and liueth az wel az you. But shewing lyknes iz vzed alón coniunctiuly. az, I dw az he doth. And som tym vzed after the aduerb, So, or adiectiu, Such. az, dw it so, az praiz may com thær-of. Also, he iz such a man, az I neuer saw.

As, repeated. As, alone, 4. coniunctiuely. As, after so, and such.

So-az in composition iz a coniunction conditional. az, I wil dw it, so-az they be content. rather so-that.

So-as, coniunction, for so-that.

Aduerbz of Plác begining with h, th, wh, being in Composition with a prepositiõ, hau commynly plác, tym, cauz, occasiõ, mater, thing, clauz, or sentenc, ynderstanded by such composition, which may be resolued by, this, that, which, or what, hauing such prepositiõ sett befor them, and on of the significatiu mæning (befor ynderstanded) now erpresed. The begining with, h, resolued by this. th, by that. wh, by which, or by what. az, from-henc. from-thenc. from-whenc. That iz, from this plác, from that plác, from the which plác, from what plác: Hither-tw, thither-tw. that iz, tw this plác or tym, tw that plác or tym. Also

Aduerbs of place beginning with h, th, wh, compounded, are resolued by this, that which, or what.

whær-ynto, oz whær-foz hau ye sayed this: that iz: ynto what end oz purpoz, oz foz what cauz hau ye sayed this: such composition with foz, beginiṇg with th, oz wh, (not interrogatiuly) iz a coniunction vzed som tym illatiuly, som tym cauzally. But thæz cómpositionz ar to be handled móz-at-lárg in a Dictionary.

45

One voice som time an aduerbe, som time a coniunction, som time a prepositiõn, and knowen asunder by their vies.

So, the voic of an aduerb ioyniṇg wozdz, clauzez, oz sentencez together, iz a Coniunction: but gouerniṇg any cás iz a prepositiõn. And thæz be the thre special poinz to be nóted, how to know thæz thre partz of spech asunder, thouh euery voic of thæz thre partz of spech be not expresed in the examplz geuiṇ foz them.

Some langages differ in vsing som other parts of speech for one meaning.

Nót farder, that som significationz expresed in som langag, oz langagez, by ón oz by diuers partz of spech, ar in an other langag expresed by an other part oz partz of spech: yet al may yeld perfect senc oz mæniṇg in the langag so vzed,

A coniunction ioineth.

A Coniunction iz a part of spech that ioineth wozdz, sentencez oz clauzez of sentencez togeth̃er, whoz differiṇg significationz apper by their tytlz folowing.

Copulatiuz affirmatiuly. az, and: also: and-

and-alſo : æk : and-æk, foꝛ alſo : alſo, both, iz ſom tym vzed in the begining be-
foꝛ an affirmatiu-copulatiu ad-ioining az, tó, iz vzed in ending.

Copulatiuz negatiuly. az, noꝛ : nether : noꝛ-yet.

Diſiunctiuz. az, oꝛ : echer : oꝛ-elc.

Diſcretiuz. az, but.

Cauzalz and illatiuz. az, bicāuz : ſeing : ſich : ſinc : that demonſtratiuly : foꝛ-bicauz : ſeing-that : ſich-that : ſinc-that: foꝛ-that: foꝛ, foꝛ-why, thær-foꝛ, and whær-foꝛ, mer illatiuz, and vzed ad-ioiningly: the reſt, ſom tym vzed præ-ioiningly, that iz, in the begining, cauzally, ſom tym adioin-ingly, that iz, in the midſt, illatiuly.

Conditionalz. az, if : if-that : but-if : vnleſſ : elc : oꝛ-elc : ſo-that : indifferently vzed. except, elc, oꝛ-elc, vzed alſo diſiunctiuly.

Exceptiuz. az, except : excepting : but : ſau : ſauing: beſyd: al thæz hau ſom tym, that, annexed to them, & vzed indifferently, az except that I ſe it, I wil not ſpæk it: alſo I woyld not ſaied it, but that I ſaw it.

Interrogatiuz and dubitatiuz. az, whether : whether-oꝛ-no, ſom tym ſeperated. az, I know not whether ye wil hau it oꝛ no:

ſom

ſom tým, oz not. Thæz hauing ak-way a diſiunctiu ad-ioining them, and ſom tým with no, oz not: az afóz-ſhewed.

28 Aduerſatiuz. az, thouh: ak-thouh: how-beit ak-beit: not-withſtanding: ak thæz hauing ſom tým, that, annexed, and ſom tým yet, oz other aduerſatiu ad-ioined.

Redditiuz tw the ſám. az, yet: foz-ak-that: neuertheles: and-yet: yet-foz-ak-that: yet-neuertheles: yet-not-withſtanding. yet, being communeſt redditiu, ether ſingli oz in compoſition, ſeld pzæ-ioining, but ad-ioining.

42:43 Electiuz. az, than: az, dubled: az iz ſhewed in an aduerb: oz-elc, ſom tým bzed diminitiuly. And, ether, bzed with a diſiunctiu, az

45:47 both, iz bzed befóz a copulatiu. And, at-

45:47 læſt: at-the-læſt: comunly pzæioined befóz if: oz ad-ioined after an aduerſatiu.

33 A verb attending on a coniunction must of neceſſity hau an other verb befóz oz after it in the ſám ſentenc oz clauz of ſentenc.

Copulatiues, diſiunctiues, electiues, exceptiues, and aduerbs of likenes, couple like mood, tence, & caſe, except, &c.

Coniunctionz Copulatiuz, diſiunctiuz, electiuz, and ſom exceptiuz, and aduerbz of lyknes bzed coniunctiuly, oz ad-ioined comunly betwen wozdz, ſentencez, and clauzez, and gouern lyk mood, tenc, and cás: except

the

the láter tenc haú an expreſt ſýn, or other ſpech contrary tw the former tenc: az, I ræd and wryt euery day, but play not, nor ſlep without læú: alſo, I haú found a top, a bwk, fiú arrowz, and a purc ful of counterz, but thu ſhalt not haú them. this laſt, but, iz a diſcretiú. both, vzed formoſt, and tw, vzed hyndmoſt copulatiuly, may be tákn for aduerbz of gathering togeather: az, ether, ſo diſ-iunctiuly vzed, may be ſaied an aduerb of chewzing. 41: 45 45: 4

A Prepoſition iz a part of ſpech proptly vzed prepoſitiuly, that iz, gouernyng an accuſatiú-cás ſett next after it (except ſom tym in vérs it iz ſett after hiz cáſual word) az I go tw the church: and iz ſom tym poſt-poſitiuly vzed, that iz, when it gouernyth the relatiú, that, or which, coming befor a verb, thwz gouernyng prepoſition iz ſett after ſuch verb: az, this iz the man whwm we ſpák of, or of whwm we ſpák, and iz ſom tym vzed in compoſition after a verb, but being ſeuered from the verb by the aduerb, not, or by an accuſatiú-cás, may be ſayed tw be ſett in appoſition aduerbially, and then hauing this not * befor it, az other aduerbz ſo ſeuered: but being vzed ſo in poſt-poſition, and ſeuered az be-

Prepoſitiuely before an accuſatiue caſe ſet after ~~the verb.~~ if

Poſtpoſitiuely ruling that or which, going before.

Compoſitiuely with this (-)

Appoſitiuely and aduerbially with this (*) as other aduerbs ſo ſeuered.

Poſtpoſitiuely ſeuered with this ([)

this (ſom tym) meneth with poſtpoſitiú: az: it iz, werbo non ſeb [ſub.

befór-sayed, may hau this nót [, and saied tw be sett in post-position seuered: as, bring-in the man mál, or bring the man mál *in, for it is the mál which I browght the mony [in. So that a prepositiõ may be saied tw be sett, som tym prepositiuly, som tym post-positiuly, som tym compositiuly, som tym appositiuly, and som tym post-positiuly seuered: which first post-position is som tym bzed in composition with the verb, and then the relatiu gouerned of the verb. for verbs compounded in english gouern no other cás than other singl verbs, that is, an accusatiu-cás. A Prepositiõ is of diuers voices, as folowech nert, al-way gouerning an accusatiu-cás, otherwis it is an aduerb, as is befór saied in an aduerb.

A verb compounded gouerneth case as single verbe.

Prepositiõn aduerbially single.

Their proper significatiõns shall be exampled heerafter if God lend life and leisure.

☞ Up: down: tw: intw: ynto: yp-tw: down-tw: at: befór: ageinst: with: without: within: about: along: abród: al-abród: toward: of: out-of: in: bicaus-of: benæth, or below: after: nih, nih-tw: nih-ynto, or ner: behynd: between: among: ouer: ynder: on, or ypon. besyd. by. throwh, or throwch: throwh-out. for. amidst. beyond. abou. yntil. ynder. fro, or from. and som tym two ar compounded, as from-out. from-among. from-amidst. from-abou. from-ynder. from-ypon. from-befór.

from-

from-beyond. ouer-ageinſt, &c. hauing commynly in ſych compoſition a ſignification of both ſingly. But being ſett in compoſition before a verb, doth ſom tym lor hiz propr ſignification: az, tw out-ryd, ſignifying tw ryd faſter: tw ouer-com, mæning tw maiſter, tw conqer, tw excel: tuching: concerning: az-tuching: az-concerning: az-for, prepoſitionz alſo.

Certein prepoſitionz form a comparatiu and ſuperlatiu degre, az ſoloweth, which comparizonz ar nown adiectiuz ſom tym aduerbially vzed. Comparisons from prepoſitions are adiectiues or aduerbials.

Of, yp: yper, yper-moſt, and yp-moſt.
Of, down: downer, downer-moſt, and down-moſt.
Of, in: iner, iner-moſt, and in-moſt.
Of, befor: former, formoſt.
Of, benæth: næther, næther-moſt.
Of, behynd: hynder, hynder-moſt, and hynd-moſt.
Of, beyond: yonderer, yondermoſt & yond-moſt.
Of, ynder: yndermoſt.
Of, nær: nærer, nert.
Of nih: niher, nert.

Toward, iz ſom tym diuyded by hiz caſual word, o, being chaunged tw, w: az, we cam tw Toward deuided by his ruled caſe, o, turned into, oo.

London ward, or toward London the monday, and rod to Drford ward or toward Drford the sam day. And som prepositionz hau, ward, in deryuation after them: az, inward, outward, ofward, and ar adiectiuz som tym vzed aduerbially, and som tym forming an aduerb of qality by ading, ly: az, in-wardly, southwardly, thowh we pronounc sowtherly. South, and other pointz of the compas forming deryuatiu with ward ar vzed so lykwiz: that iz, toward the point so forming deryuation. Also, we say homward, mæning toward hom.

ard vsed forme deuatiue.

Prepositionz ar som tym compounded befor a substantiu also, but after an aduerb: az, I wil mak an in-sett thær-on to profit my of-spring her-after. And being compounded after a verb do comonly kep their propr signification, but compounded befor a verb, do oftin yeld to the verb som other signification, not propr to such preposition. But tuching the significationz of singl prepositionz, & their compositionz befor verbz, they ar to be handled at-larg in a Dictionary: our other compositionz do commonly tak signification of both thingz compounded, az by rul iz or may be ex-plained her-after.

repositon ompoun- ed before a bstantiue, nd after an duerbe.

nd after a erb keepeth is signifca- on, but be- ore a verbe m alter the gnification f both.

Now

Now we haue handled a prepositiõ in his diuisiõs, prepositiuly, post-positiuly, compositiuly, appositiuly, and post-positiuly seuered, or vsed singl adu̇erbially. The compounding of substantiues, and the appositiõs vsed with substantiues, and with verbs, shal be more plainly exampled in the placing of words in sentenc called construction after the handling of an Interiection, which foloweth.

Compositions and appositions of substantiues together ruled after.

An Interiection is a part of speech that betokeneth a sudden passion of the mynd: the signification or mæning of which speech must be vnderstanded by the gesture, countenanc, or passion of the spæker, and som tym with regard of the persõ spokẽ-to, or of the thing spokẽ-of: as is shewed by the tytles folowing, or such lyk.

Som be of
- Sorow: as, alas: how.
- Fær: as, oh: O-Lord.
- Wonder: as, whouh: good-Lord.
- Disdain: as, waw.
- Shuning: as, henc: away: fy.
- Praising: as, oh excelent.
- Scorning: as, O-braue.
- Lamenting: as, oh, ho, ho.

An Interiection is a sudden & vnperfect speech.

Som be of
- Crying-out: as, O-good-Lord.
- Cursing: as, wo, wo: what-a-mischef?
- Lauhing: as, ah, hah ha.
- Caling: as, how: whop: how-sir-a.
- Silenc: as, pæc: hush: tst.
- Threetning: as, wel wel: go to go to.
- Stoping: as, hó: phtrough.
- Forcing: as, gep: on: hop: het, aá-horsing.
- Fraying: as, huh: shough.

Sentence interiectiuely vsed.

And so of al other voices vn-perfectly vttered, yet signifying som sudden passion of the mynd, in what maner soeuer the sám be vttered: as, O-abóminábl act: away with him: mirt in sentenc thus:

Fy-fy-for-shám, what world is this?
Good-Lord, what shal we say?
Wo, wo, to them: alas the whýl
alas and wel away.

Soeuer infinitely some time seuered from his composition.

Soeuer, hauing no signification of it-self, but by composition after an other word, signifieth infinitly, and as it wær without exception: and is som tým seuered from his composition thus: whom-soeuer say nay, and what-soeuer mater it be, and how-soeuer it be down cunningly, I wil accomplish what-soeuer commándment

maṅdṃent yè wil geù mè. Dꝛ, what man ſoeùer ſay nay, and what mater ſoeùer it bè, and hoẉ cuniṇgly ſoeùer it bè dœṇn, I wil accompliſh what commaṅdṃent ſoeùer yè wil geù mè.

Un-, dis-, and mis-, aꝛ ſett in compoſition beꝼoꝛe woꝛdz: yn- and dis-, geùiṇg a ſignificaton contrary tœ the ſingl woꝛd, that iz, negatiuly, oꝛ contrary tœ the ſingl: but mis-, graṅtiṇg the ſignificaṭion of the ſingl, but yet in oṭher maner thaṅ iz ſignifiẹd in the ſingl, and oṭherwiz thaṅ it oùght tœ bè: az yn-ǒneſt, dis-ǒneſt, yn-bꝛýdl, and yn-arṁ, dis-tryſt, dis-aloẉ, mis-tryſt, mis-aloẉ, mis-ták, mis-chaṅc: mis-belef. And ab-, az ab-vè, ab-vz. Very, and euṁ, ſignify al-way affirṁatiuly az it wær with erneſtnes, móſtly in compoſiṭion: az, very-gœd, very-wel: a very-varlat: euṁ-noẉ. Vn-, dis-, mis-ab-, very-, & euen-, explained for ſignification.

A bꝛef re-capitulaṭion oꝛ reheærcal of the fóꝛmer trætiẹ, tuching the etymolog and conſtruction foꝛ english ſpech.

AZ Engliſh hath few and ſhoꝛt rulz foꝛ declyniṇg of woꝛdz, ſo it hath few rulz foꝛ ẉoiniṇg English had ſhort rules.

iwining of wordz in sentenc or in construcți-
on, being grætly aided in both thæz pointz, in
that that the verb hath commynly hiz nomi-
natiu cás expzest, lykwiz the adiectiu hiz sub-
stantiu, and the relatiu can not be without an
antecedent: and when diuers substantiuz or
clauzez go befór the relatiu, whær-by the an-
tecedent miht be dout-ful, we vz commynly
tw expzes the riht antecedent *agein with the
relatiu. Dur prepositionz and compositionz
being plenti-fully vzed tw aid ys much also,
both for the tenc of the verb, and cás of the
substantiu, whw not being nominatiu-cás tw
a verb, vocatiu, propriętary, nor gainor, nor
vzed absolutly (az iz befór plainly shewed in
the tytl of cásez) mostly attendeth on hiz gw-
uernór going next befór it in plain construc-
tion without vérs, and answereth tw the qesti-
on whwm? or what? mád with and after such
gwernór caled hiz appendant. The spech be-
ing also az grætly aided (for the distinction of
voic, and perfect signification or mæning of
wordz) by the diuers diuisionz or partz in the
voic, for which we hau now seun and thirty di-
uers & distinct letterz, and seun diphthongz: az
the latin & som other langagez (being dzyun
thær-yntw thzowh lak of so many diuisionz in

voic

The three concords are easie, bicause the gouernor is mostly expresst.

Prepositiõ and composition explaining englisth.

The gouernor knowen by who, which, or what? made before the verbe: but made after adiectiue or relatiue: and after an appendant to find the gouerned case.

Englisth significations expresst by diuisions in voice and latine by diuers sillables.

voic az english hath) ar aided by their diuers and many sillablz in most wordz: our english wordz (not being formatiuz) ar commynly but of on sillabl, yet cápábl of any thing, that any other langag may bær or ytter: which concludeth that our spech iz far-shorter than other of many sillablz, we ytteryng som tymz fyu or six wordz with fyu or six sillablz, when other ar dryuin to diuers sillablz, in almost euery word except a few prepositionz, ye in som of thoz fyu or six wordz to vz fyu or six sillablz, and som tym mo in som-on word, yet our langag az sencibl az theirz, and sonер conceiued in senc to the ær by the ræzñz afor-saied, thowh (hither-to) ytterly defaced of the credit dy ynto it, for lak of tru ortography and Grammar, now performed to the grat credit and perpetual stey of the best ve of the sam spech for-euer, a perfect dictionary being mad a rer-ward her-ynto. And az declyningz of wordz, and the most rulz for construction ar handled-together befor: so her folow-nert the sam rulz for construction with the rest vzed in our english phrasez, and that in vers, both for bzeuity & the delightabl az of the memory, az folowth: after which ensueth a bzef cõferenc of the latin cás expzesed by

Therefore english may expres by one sillable that for which other vse diuers sillables, and english the breefer, yet as sensible.

Defaced for lak of true ortography and Grammar.

Rules for construction in verse for memories sake.

A cõference with latin so loweth.

by our englisch prepolition, which iz a græt æz to our nation that wil lærn latin conſtructi-on, and a lyk æz to the lærned ſtrangoz to attain ſpedily vnto englisch.

Bref nótz in vers foz párcing englisch in many pointz agreing with latin az folowęth.

Marke the parts of ſpeech, ſpecially ſignes and equivocy.

Firſt mark the partz of ſpech of wordz in euery ſentenc,
Nóting ſynz and equiuocalz
to vnderſtand their senc.

Note the verb and his nominatiue.

Then nót æch verbz nominatiu,
ſett móſt befóz the verb,

Asking, bidding, or had ſet their nominatiue after them.

Except the verb aſk queſtion,
oz be the biding mood.
Oz had, reſolud into plain phrás,
conjunction, if, may get.

Likewiſe, it, and there.

Foz then the cás nominatiu
befóz the verb iz ſett,
Az iz when it oz thér dow com
befóz the verb riht-fit.

Infinitiue, ſentence, or clauſe, is in ſteade of a nominatiue.

Som tym a verbz Infinitiu,
ſom ſentenc oz ſom clauz
Iz to the verb nominatiu,
and third perſn dooth cauz.

Let

Let adiectiuꝛ haũ ſubſtantiuꝛ: 1:2:11:21:54 Adiectiue hath ſubſtantiue, or vſed ſubſtantiue-like or aduerbially.
let antecedentꝛ bẽ 21
Found-out foꝛ euiry relatiũ: Relatiue hath an antecedent.
let ſuch tw rulꝛ agrẽ:
Foꝛ verbꝛ number and perſñ muſt 3:54 How theſe do concord or agree.
agrẽ vntw hiꝛ cás:
Aꝛ relatiũ, in gender tw, 21
vꝛch antecedentꝛ grác.
Adiectiuꝛ cás, gender, number, 54
muſt hiꝛ ſubſtantiũ plæꝛ,
And, oft, iꝛ vꝛd ſubſtantiulýk,
aduerbꝛ of it fýnd æꝛ. 15.
Many cáſeꝛ nominatiũ, Many nominatiues, ſubſtantiues or antecedents.
many ſubſtantiuꝛ ſeñ,
Oꝛ antecedentꝛ ſingular,
with coniunction betwẽn,
Copling ſuch, cauꝛ theiꝛ ruled woꝛd
al-way plural tw bẽ, Verbe, adiectiue, and relatiue plural.
Whw in perſñ and gender muſt
with móſt-woꝛthy agrẽ:
Whær firſt perſñ iꝛ woꝛthieſt, Then firſt perſon, &c. maſculine gender, &c. worthieſt, except in things without life: this ſerueth the latin moſt.
the ſecond iꝛ the nert.
The maſculin, then feminin
gender lowkth tw bẽ beſt:
Háũ in ſuch thingꝛ, aꝛ hauũ no lýf,
the neuter tákth-away al ſtrýf.
This laſt (foꝛ perſñ and gender)

ſeruich latin rul móz-ryk.

The caſe of the ſubſtantiue. 3: 4: 5: 61: 62

Dther cáſez folow theiz rul:
ercept they attend on
An other wozd, and anſwer tw
whwm: oz what: mád ypon
The nert wozd befóz-appendant,
on whwm ſych cás iz attendant:

The caſe of the relatiues, who, which, or that, being as gentilmen ſhors.

Sáuing al-way, whw, which, oz that,
when they relatiuz be,
Az yſhozz go befóz theiz lózd,
and ruled diuerſly,
Accozding tw the rulz foz cás
mád foz wozdz attendant,

Prepoſition and gerundz ſeld yſhozſhip dw grant.

But pzepoſition and gerundz
ſeld yſhozſhip dw grant:

The relatiue nominatiue caſe to the verbe.

When nominatiu ſtrang cometh
twirt relatiu and verb,
The relatiu muſt be ſych cás
az the verb will affózd:
If nominatiu be not thær,
the relatiu hiz ſtæd dwth bær.

Propriety ruled as his relatiue propritary: likewiſe his ſubſtantiue being expreſt.

Pzopriety of relatiu-
pzoprietary muſt
Folow the rulz of relatiu,
foz cás, if al be iuſt.
So muſt relatiuz ſubſtantiu
with relatiu expzeſt.

The relatiue ſom tym iz ruld by prepoſition
In figur ſett after a verb, ether in compoſition,
Or ſeuerd hath this not [tw ſhew it ſett in poſt-poſition.
That may be námd eqiuocal, oft a demonſtratiu:
Som tym coniunction cauzal: ſom tym a relatiu,
Chaṅged for which: that coniunction iz oft left-out in the ſentenc, læuing the verb alón.
The ſubſtantiu of partatiu vzd with, of, or among,
Iz vnderſtanded by the word attending, of, a-long:
Interrogatiu and numeratiu dw folow the lyk ſong.
Verb-ſubſtantiu cráuch after it ſuch cás az dwth befor it go,
Ye thouh a paſſiu participl verb-ſubſtantiu dw then folow.
So copling and dis-ioining wordz, electiuz and exceptiuz tw,
Aduerbz of lyknes, alſo but copl lyk cás, and móſt tymz tw

The relatiue ruled by preposition, by compoſition or poſtpoſition.

That, demonſtratiue, relatiue, and coniunction ſom time vnderſtood.

The ſubſtantiue of partatiue, interrogatiue, and numeratiue vnderſtood.
Words coupling like caſes.
Ye like moods and tences alſo.

twin mood and tence lyk-alſo.

Verbs gouerning a double accuſatiue.

Verb of aſking and tæching will
rul accuſatiu-cáſe two,
The ón ſuffro, the other thing,
our ſpech doth ſo alow.

Participle & gerundiall gouerning as their verbe.

The ending, ing, for participl,
or vzd gerundially,
Doth gouern lyk cás az their verb,
that doth their ſenc ſupply.

Voic-actiu into paſſiu-voic
may be reſoluid, and ſo
Reſoluing of actiue into paſſiue and è contra.
Voic-paſſiu into actiu-voic
may be reſoluied to.
The ſuffro, now nominatiu,
at-firſt folowd the verb,
Whoz ruling cás waz the dooz,
but now the paſſiu-wooz,
Tráuich, of, or by, befóz the sám,
æch langag ſo affózd.

Participle reſolued by his verbe, & è contra.

A participl reſoluid may be
vnto the verb, lykwiz
Our ſpech alowech beſt the phráz,
that yeldech the beſt gyz.

Compounding of ſubſtantiues ſhewing ſubſtance, quality, vſe, part, or pertaining to.

The ſubſtanc and the qality
of thing iz firſt in phráz,
When, of, iz left-out in our ſpech,
and the thing laſt in plác,

Both

Both ſett in compoſition now:
but vc, reſolu by, for,
And qality ſom tym by, with,
when compound ye abov.
Part, parcel, or perteining-to
cráu the thing iwind before,
Subſtanc iz knowñ by adiectiu,
derýud from ſubſtantiuz ſtór:
Az for exampl her I ſhew,
how ye may ſuch compounding know.
On an erth-bank ner medow-ground,
I ſaw a hors-comb ly,
Which I þrought into a hors-mil
that a ſtón-wal ſtood nih,
And fýnding thær an elmen plank,
I ſought for a wood-betl
And wodñ wedgez, but found nawht,
ſáuing a laten-ketl.

Examples for ſubſtantiues compounded.

On a bank of erth or erthñ bank, ner ground for medow, I ſaw a comb for a hors ly, which I þrought into a mil with hors, that ſtood nih a ſtonen wal, or wal of ſtón, and fýnding thær an elm-plank, or plank of elm, I ſought-for a betl for wood, and wedgez of wood, but found no-thing, ſáuing a ketl of laten.

Compoſitions and ſubſtantiues adiectiues reſolued by prepoſitions of, for, or, with.

Thér iz alſo in our ſpech an Appoſition, a term appliabl, when diuers verbz of on mood, tenc,

Appoſition is when diuers words

f one part f speech ome toge- ner vnder ne rule: yea me time ixt with epoſition, mpoſition, niunction, d proprie- rily.

tenc, number, and perſn: or diuers ſubſtantiuz of on cás: or other wordz of on-ſelf part of ſpech folow on an other in ſentenc without a copulatiu or diſiunctiu, ſuch ſubſtantiuz belonging ſom tym to on-ſelf thing: but hauing copulatiu or diſiunctiu befor the later may pertein to diuers thingz: and ſuch wordz may be ſayed to ſtand in appoſition, bycauz they ar al vnder on rul. Alſo diuers ſubſtantiuz may be in a ſentenc together, not gouerning nor gouerned vntil al be expreſt, ſom being ſett in appoſition, ſom in compoſition, ſom with prepoſition, the laſt gouerned ſom tym by a coniunction, and ſom tym iz proprietary, az in this exampl.

xamples for ppoſition termingled th prepoſi- on, compo- ion, con- nction, and oprieta- s.

The riht-vnorabl the Lord Roberd Dudley, Erl of Leceſter, Baron of Denbih, kniht of the moſt-vnorabl order of the garter and of S. Michael, maiſter of hir Maieſtyz horſz, on of hir Hihnes moſt-vnorabl priuy Counck, Chancelor of the Vniuerſity of Orford, and Lieu-tenant general of al the engliſh gariſonz in Flanderzz, ſoldyorzz coragez, wyzdomz, aptnelz, and ſtrengthz ar imployed, beſtowed, and vzed valiantly, wyzly, comly, and ſtrongly, to vp-hold, maintain, and defend the vnor, dignity, eſtat, comodity, and profit of them-

them-selu̇z, their contry, and posterity. Which pardon cráuied, if I hau̇ered in mis-plácing or mis-táking any word used her, only for exampl̇ az afor-sayed.

And her-in not that tw erpres any proprietary or apperteinant by the possessiu̇, hiz, semeth tw me very-ynfit: for then lawiorz in feofments, habendums, warrantiz, & other clauzes for grantz, miht argu strongly that such word perteined not tw the feoffe, warrante, or other grante, but tw the eirz, execùtorz, administrators and assignz of such feoffe, warrante, or grante. And so generally of other proprietariz, now being figured plainly with the declynatiu̇ not (hiz, being used according tw hiz propr vc) ye the proprietary voic and figur iz used som tym also appendantly before the propriety attendant apperteiningly: az, the wallz bredth, and my stáuz length be al-on.

5:6:

His, refused for expreſt proprietary-ſhip.

Aduerbz of plác compounded with any prepositiõ,
We may resolu by this, that, which, or what, now sett alon
After plác, tym, maner, cauz, thing, clauz or sentenc first mæntt;
Y, cráuing this, th, cráuing that,

H, th, wh, beginning aduerbs of place, reſoluable by thi that, which, or what.

wh, which

ich, which or what hath sent.
n answer is ed by the estion. An answer must agre in cás,
and tens with qestion:
Except the cás and tens be such,
that rulz geu plain exception.
reriestiue raises. Az-tuching an yn-perfect voic,
ech langag hath hiz phrás:
By countenanc and gestur such
hiz mæning al-way haz.

Prosody.

me of wels by ure. Az Prosody, for vowelz tym,
by figur iz mád plain,
vo short wels sound as one. So voic in vers soundh short vowelz
diphthonglyk, being twain.
ery language hath naturall t to be forest. And az-for english versifying,
our métr and our rym
Will set-forth any-on deuyc,
with mater, tun, and tym,
Sufficient for mirth or wo,
for ernest, or gám sliht,
For grau or wanton, hih or bás,
for terror or deliht.
According tw ech mynz conceit,
english can kep du plác,
And should be wrongy if you it ty

ynto

ẏntꝺ a ſtraṅg tuṅgꝫ grác.
Whær-for I læu Proſody tꝺ
autorꝫ, and cauz tꝺ com:
And neuer ty that tꝺ ſtraiht rulꝫ,
which can ſeru eury turn,
But that account vzth Prothęſis,
or count Apheręſis,
Az ꝺoth aray, or ray the lyk:
raiment of the laſt iz:
And twirt for betwirt we alow,
and low the lyk of this.
So halfe vowel in formatiu
in midſt may encræc
A ſillabl, az, e, ſom tym
may decræc in that plác.
And, z, for, eth, may chaṅged be
tꝺ yeld ſom vers hiz grác truly.

Authors and preſent cauſe giue rule for proſody and verſifying.

Prothęſis and Apheręſis in Engliſh words.

Halfe vowels encreacing or decreacing a ſillable in the middle.

z, chaṅgꝺ for, eth, at end.

A ſhort conferenc of englich prepoſitiõnz not vzd in latin for ón
inæning.

TAkhed of, Of, for genitiu:
except it folow voic paſſiu:
or mæn az, fro, for ablatiu,
whær prepoſition latin iz ryt
or paſſiu mákth dwor datiu:

Of, ſhewing latin genitiue: except.

Of, ſhewing datiue, doer.

In ſtæd of that-ſám genitiu,
ned, rulth only an ablatiu:
az worthy, and biz contr-adiectiu.

of, ſhewing ablatiue.

Praiz oz dis-praiz and mezur will
of, chooſing genitiue or ablatiue.
mák choic of thæz two cáſez ſtil,
plentiqs, void, kul, and empty,
t'accuz, condemn, warn, purg, oz try,
of crym, cauz, thing, oz lyk mænnih.

To, or for, ſhewing ablatiue.
Hed, tw, oz, foz, gatnoz, lykwiz
and when lyknes and profit ryz,
which cauz datiu in latin gyz.

For, in ablatiue (with price) ſom in genitiue.
But, foz, with pric iz ablatiu,
thwz lon adiectiu iz genitiu:
foz, ſhewing cauz, cráuch ablatiu.

With, thorough, for by, than, ſhew ablatiue.
Mark, with, befóz inſtrument, and
maner of dwing ablatiu:
the laſt hath throwth, oz by, az oft
when cauz iz ſhewed, foz, iz móz-ryu,
ſo, with, after endewd, content.
And, by, whom compáratiu hath ſent
oz, than, english, in latin mænt.

By, with, thorough, in, cópounded gerundially.
Ing, participl compoundd with, by,
throwth, with, oz in, gerundially,
máth gerund, do, latin ſupply.

Place ruled in either language.
Prepoſitionz english rul plác,
lo english prepoſitionz grác,
which in latin gouern no cás.

In-

William Bullokar's Pamphlet
for Grammar:

Or rather to be saied his Abbreuiation of his Grammar for English, extracted out-of his Grammar at-larg. This being sufficient for the spedi lærning how to pärc English spech for the perfecter wryting thær-of, and vzing of the best phrásés thær-in, and the æzier entranc into the secrets of Grammar for other langages, and the spedier vnderstanding of other langages ruled or not ruled by Grammar: very-profitabl for the English nation that dezyzeth to lærn any strang langag: and very-aid-ful to the strangor to lærn english perfectly and spedily: for-that English hath short rul (thær-for soon lærned) yet hauing sufficient rulz thær-in to mák the way much æzier for the lærning of any other langag vnknown befór to the lærnor. He hath also cauzed to be im-printed with tru ortógraphy and Grammar-nótz other bookz sufficient for the exercíz and ve of this Grammar.

God the praiz, that tacheth al-waiz,
When truth tryeth, errour flieth.

Im-printed at London, by Edmund Bollifant.

1586

This volum iz gotten before additionz of

name the printed letters on the next
sheet: make the same portrait
by which the wide shall write in
all the other sheets, with the name
printed by the old letters or fillmed
onto the form: leaving out the
rest. And by these portraits
letters, all these old letters, &
the new letters for ensuing the
rest: and the manner of other nation,
in such, shall be used.

Thér be in English spech seuñ and thirty distinct singl diuisionz of the voic, and seuñ mixt diuisionz caled diphthongz. So thér ar in the whól, fower and forty distinct or seuéral diuisionz in the voic, of that langag, which ar figùred or marked by letterz, az folowęth.

a. b. c. c. ch, d. e. e. f. g. g. h. i. l. l. m. mn. n. ń, o. The xxxvij. single letter
w. p. q. r. s. sh. t. th. th. v. y. v. w. wh. x. y. z. Tw thæz ar aded, k, of the vc of, c: also, ph, of the vc of, f: and x, by it-self: and also, x, by it-self for the word, and.

Their Capitalz and ocher paterz folow, whær-of som be the mo in number for the æzier vzing of formér im-prezionz, and help in equiuocy: but first I wil deuyd the vowelz and half vowelz, from the consonantz, with their tym: and then partly how thæz vowelz and half vowelz may be vzed together in diphthong, az thé of them so soundeb together mák a triphthong: in which triphthong thér iz al-way on half vowel if thér be not two.

Eiht vowelz: a, e. e. i. o. w. v. y.

Vowelz of short tym: a. e. i. o. y. whw hauing long tym ar accented thus: á. é. or æ. caled e. diphthong, ý, ó, and for, y. long, we vz the diphthong oy. Vowels tim

Vowelz

Vowelz of long tym: è. ø. v. whær-in not that è. æ. and ø. ar neuer soundèd short, except when a consonant folowing iz dubl'èd in a formatiu, sounding è. or æ. az, e. and sounding, ø. az ö. or, o. tø kèp formatiuz perfect in figur, thogh chaṅgèd in voic, and when, u. iz soundèd short, tø accent it thus, ù. æzily perceiuèd by rèding autózz so im-printèd: your-own voic gyding you thær-in.

Lower halfe vowels.

Half vowelz: l. m. n. r. vzèd also lyk the consonantz, l. m. n. r. in formatiuz when a consonant goeth next befór any of them, and a vowel adèd after them ending the formór: for in wordz not formèd of other, such half vowel standeth last, and iz spelò alón by it-self, except it folow a vowel tø mak a diphthong.

The seuñ diphthongz: ai. au. ei. eu. oi. ow. øi. for wè vz w. in diphthong bóth for hiz nèr náming lyk a vowel, and bicauz of hiz old vc.

Triphthongz: an el'm-trè: a calm wynd: a hol'm-wand, or hol'mèn wand.

The single letters with their capitals and other paiers beweene the double prik.

A a: B b: C c: Ch ch: D d: E eæ: Eè æ: F f: G g Ii: G g: Hh: I iy: K k: L l: Ll: M m: m: N n: n: O o: ø: P p: Ph ph f: Q q: R rz: r: S sz: Sh sh: T t: Th th: Th th th: U vu: Uu u u o ø ø: Uv u: W w: Wh wh: X r: Y y: Z z: t, by it-self.

In-shewing plác with at, or in,
vz genitiu in the latin,
az, to, cráueth accusatiu,
from, by, or through, cráu ablatiu.

Latin vzth przepositionz tó
in other phráseż from thæz wyd,
az in theiṛ ruling ye may know,
oft vnder-stod they cáseż gyd.

Som verbż rul cáseż two or thre,
then suffror on móst tymż will be
móst vzed in accusatiu,
diuers rulż, diuers cáseż geu.

Im-personálż lak nominatiu,
in latin góuerning datiu,
som gouern an accusatiu,
(beyd som tym a genitiu)
thór english be nominatiu,
or-elc clauz, or infinitiu
doth it-self rulor to such geu.

Ták hed of the english last mod,
and participl ending with, ing,
latin gerundż oft mák thæz god,
supinż rárer for thæz they bring.

Most latin verbż being compoundo
with przeposition befór them,
ar englished az singl verbż,
whoż ruled cás tákth vnto him

Latin prepo
sitions in o-
ther phra se
and som tim
vnderstood.

Diuers rule
haue diuer
cases from
one verbe.

Latin impe
sonals, but
english per-
sonals.

Infinitiue &
participle i
ing, shew la
tin gerunds
and supines

Latin verbs
compoun-
ded, englis
ed as single

the

the prepoſition: if not, ſet
ſuch compoſition laſt moſt-fit.

Read autors for perfect-ies.

Char compound phraſes dis-agree,
good auto'rs ſerch, and ſhun not me.

By reſoluing phraſes the beſt is found.

Equiuocy doth ech ſpech plaz,
reſolu ech phraſs that ſenc may æz,
I know not ſhorter rulz than thæz:

Referred to the verſes before.

ſau the concordz and rulz before,
agree much with the latin ſtor.

Som faltz may be in this im-preſion: the Compoſor being ſo much accuſtomed in the former de: and the Autor ſo perfect in the ſentenc, that an other acqeinted with this de may ſoner fynd som faltz.

M d. Wi. Bullokar.

FINIS.